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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Russians Gain Ground; Rail Fares Up 10 P. C.; 40-Mile Speed Ordered

The World's Day—January 22, 1942

Russia: Russians Gain Beyond Mozhaisk

Russian troops, attacking the rear guard of German troops escaping from Soviet-captured Mozhaisk, moved to a point seven miles west of the city. [Page 7.]

German claims said Nazi armies had beaten off Russian attempts to break the encirclement of Sevastopol, Black Sea naval base in the Crimea.

Washington: I. C. C. Authorizes Fare Increase

The railroads received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase their passenger fares by 10 per cent. An additional $45,000,000 in revenue is involved. [Financial Page.]

The House received from its Appropriations Committee a $2,096,138,875 supply bill for independent agencies. [Page 9.]

Special interest groups, including labor unions, would be required to register their financial status with the Federal Government under a bill filed by Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee. [Page 8.]

Two more ships in Atlantic coastal waters—the 5,269-ton City of Atlanta and the 3,779-ton Latvian steamer Ciltvaira—and 45 more seamen were added to the known toll of enemy submarine operations. [Page 1.]

President Roosevelt signed into law legislation increasing existing authorizations for defense housing appropriations from $300,000,000 to $600,000,000 and for community facilities from $150,000,000 to $300,000,000.

A 40-cent-an-hour minimum wage for the textile industry with the exception of the knit goods and woolen branches was recommended to Wage-Hour Administrator Thomas W. Holland by a textile industry committee.

The Senate passed and sent to the White House legislation authorizing expenditures of $775,000,000 for new shipbuilding and ship repair facilities.

New England: 40-Mile Speed in Massachusetts

Registrar Frank Goodwin ordered a 40-mile-an-hour speed limit enforced on Massachusetts highways to reduce traffic fatalities. [Page 5.]

Maine conferred extraordinary powers on Gov. Sumner Sewall to be effective if and when he proclaims an emergency. [Page 5.]

Mickey Rooney, screen star, reached Boston with his bride to appear at the United War Fund rally. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts Attorney General Bushnell and Corrections Commissioner Lyman recommended commutation of the capital sentence imposed on 16-year-old Raymond Woodward, of Reading, Mass. [Page 2.]

The Boston Cat Club's 37th annual championship cat show opened at Horticultural Hall. [Picture: Page 2.]

National: Detroit Faces Transport Strike

Detroit awaited a decision by the City Employees Union, A. F. of L., whether or not to strike at 4 a. m. tomorrow. The union has threatened a tie-up of the city's transportation system in a demand for a 15 per cent wage increase already rejected by the City Council.

New York—The Maritime Commission directed 10 steamship companies to make available for Government use 39 remaining ships in the intercoastal trade.

Philadelphia—Walter D. Fuller, Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers, speaking to the Philadelphia Rotary Club, gave the American press credit for having effected an invincible national unity by its support of Red Cross campaigns, defense bond sales, and similar efforts.

A $100,000 defense order of gasoline meters was ruined by a fire in Los Angeles which was officially described as bearing every indication of sabotage.

Immediate internment of all enemy aliens in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington to forestall violence between Japanese and Filipino farm laborers was asked in a resolution adopted by the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, meeting at Belleair, Fla.

Africa: British Admit Gain by Enemy

An Axis offensive, described by the British at Cairo as a "reconnaissance in force" was admitted by the Middle East High Command to have penetrated British lines to a depth of 10 miles. [Page 6.]

Three Axis columns made the thrust below Mera Brega, a coastal town on the Gulf of Sidra.

Nazi air raiders struck again at British installations on the Mediterranean island of Malta, the Italians announced.

In Europe: British to Invade Continent?

A British offensive against the continent is being organized by the Army, Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Secretary, announced before the House of Commons. [Page 10.]

Battles in Albania between Albanian patriots and Italian occupation troops were reported by the British radio.

War in the Pacific: Japanese Renew Attacks

The Philippines

Japanese forces renewed their heavy attacks on General MacArthur's line in Bataan peninsula, the War Department announced, adding that enemy forces on Luzon Island numbered about 200,000, [Page 8.]

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to Maj. Thomas J. H. Trapnell for extraordinary heroism in action while engaged in rear guard operation at Rosario in La Union Province Dec. 28. [Page 8.]

Southwest Pacific

Dutch oil wells and oil plants at Balik, Panan, Dutch Borneo, were destroyed completely, the Dutch announced, in anticipation of a Japanese invasion at this point. [Page 1.]

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Thursday, January 22, 1942

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Saltonstall Seeks to Spend Seven Millions

Governor plans to use huge sum for wartime emergency measures and higher wages.

Legislative approval of emergency expenditures totaling $7,000,000 will be sought by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the special session of the Legislature opening Jan. 26.

This was disclosed by the Chief Executive today after a lengthy conference with Republican and Democratic leaders of the House and Senate.

The appropriation, to be requested in one sum, will be spent by the Governor with the approval of the Executive Council for Civilian Defense activity of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, expansion of the State Police and the State Guard, additional Metropolitan District Commission guards, increased pay for State employees, and care of citizens in case of bombing or other catastrophe.

Three Sources

The Governor will propose that the necessary money be taken from three sources:

1. $3,500,000 from free cash in the general fund at the end of 1941.

2. $1,000,000 to be transferred from highway fund appropriations for State and local highway work. This work is being sharply curtailed.

3. A $2,500,000 bond issue, to be amortized over a 10 year period.

The salary increase proposal under which a 10 per cent boost would be granted to persons receiving less than $2,500, will be for the duration of the war. The proposal is that a minimum increase of $100 be granted, provided that no such increase shall raise an existing salary over $2,500. Cost of the proposed salary increase which will benefit approximately 75 per cent of the State employees will be about $2,000,000. A similar boost is to be proposed for county employees.

Broad Powers Sought

In the outline of measures to be presented to the Legislature to meet the war emergency, the Governor told legislative leaders that he would propose an act "to provide for the safety of the Commonwealth during the existing state of war." The measure will grant broad powers to the Governor to enable him to take action quickly as public interest may require.

The act provides for ratification of the Governor's proclamation of a State of Emergency. It is designed to supplement the Commonwealth Emergency Defense Act of 1941 which the Governor proposes be permitted to remain as it is except for abolition of the Massachusetts Emergency Commission and the transfer of its powers and duties to the Committee on Public Safety.

Under another act to aid cities and towns to deal with various problems, local communities would be authorized to invest in United States Defense bonds, to expedite emergency expenditures, and to provide for filling of vacancies in elective offices. Furthermore the proposed measure will allow cities and towns to contract with the United States for Federal use of municipal property.

To alleviate personnel shortages the Governor will propose a law to permit temporary re-employment of former employees of the State or its subdivisions now in retirement because of retirement and pension laws.

Aid for Veterans

Governor Saltonstall will also propose legislation for deductions from pay of State and municipal employees with their permission for purchase of defense bonds; extension of power of public housing boards to facilitate erection of defense housing; sharp penalties for stealing of rationed property or of property at certain times such as blackouts and improvements of public water supplies.

Still in preparation are two bills, one broadening existing laws regarding state-aid to veterans and dependents to include members of the armed forces of the present war. The second measure will permit state purchase of Federal food stamps to make them available for purchase by individual citizens receiving welfare benefits.

Attending the conference were: Senators Jarvis Hunt, North Attleboro, Republican floor leader; Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton; Newland H. Holmes (R) of Weymouth, and Senator Chester A. Dolan Jr. of Boston, Democratic floor leader; Representative Rudolph F. King, Republican floor leader; Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R), of Brookline; Representative Walter R. Baylies (R), of Canton; Representative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic floor leader, and Representative Anthony R. Doyle (D), of Worcester.

All Americas to Break With Axis; U-Boats Fail to Retard War Traffic; Japanese Invade Australian Island?

Campaign along Atlantic Coast while serious seen falling short of major objectives.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Despite its continued harassment of American shipping, resulting in the sinking of two more merchant vessels, the Nazi U-boat campaign along the Atlantic Coast is thus far falling short of any major military consequences, in the view of officials here.

With the destruction of the coastwise steamship, City of Atlanta, and the Latvian freighter, Ciltvaira, under cover of the dark hours of last Monday morning, Axis submarines have accounted for 32,028 tons of merchant shipping in the past week. Five vessels have been sunk and the Malaya, shot and torpedoed, has made port. Seventy-five lives have been lost.

The menace of this apparently all-out enemy assault on merchant commerce in near-by American waters is not minimized, and a combination of blimps, airplanes and war vessels is today patrolling the coastal sea lanes in enlarged forces to drive off the Axis craft.

Supplies Not Slowed

But there are significant facts which the authorities also see on the credit side and they are these:

1. The new Nazi submarine campaign is not retarding and is not seriously threatening the flow of vital war supplies to Britain.

2. The shift of the U-boat attack from the "life line" of the North Atlantic to American coastal waters where convoying has not been substantially organized suggests that the United States and British naval forces have made it too hot for effective submarine action elsewhere.

3. The loss of a single man or a single ton of shipping is unwelcome but construction of American merchant vessels is today far outdistancing any losses which are yet being inflicted.

4. The attacks along the Eastern Coast appear to be the best compensation which Hitler can offer Japan in view of his abrupt withdrawal of the Moscow offensive as soon as he got Tokyo into the war and the Navy does not doubt its ability to cope with these attacks.

Only Three Saved

The City of Atlanta, familiar to travelers who used the Savannah Line, was torpedoed off the North Carolina coast, near Cape Hatteras and its sinking within 10 minutes after being struck permitted the rescue in cold choppy waters, of only three of its crew of 47.

The Ciltvaira, whose operation

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Communications are cut with point of attack; U. S. planes are active in East Indies.

Japanese invasion of Australian-mandated New Britain Island—just east of New Guinea and north of Australia—was believed under way today, while Washington announced that a steady stream of reinforcements was pouring into the Southwest Pacific area.

American flying fortress bombers, disclosed by the Dutch to have arrived recently in the Netherlands East Indies, sank a 10,000-ton Japanese freighter, in addition to a 10,000-ton tanker bombed and sunk earlier.

On land Singapore suffered heavy civilian casualties in bombing raids while a British Imperial offensive was reported under way in Johore Province to the north. Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines was under heavy Japanese attack as Washington reported heavy Japanese reinforcements landing continually.

Rabaul Attacked

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 22 (AP)—Rabaul, capital of New Britain, reported today that 11 ships, including warships, had been sighted off neighboring Watom Island, 15 miles to the northwest, and immediately following this report communications with Rabaul ceased.

Before Rabaul flashed the report of the approaching fleet, Japanese planes raided the city, in a continuation of assaults on the islands around New Guinea.

It was presumed here that New Britain island had been evacuated by military forces in anticipation of a prospective Japanese landing.

If the implications of the Rabaul message are fulfilled the Japanese are in the process of their first invasion of Australian territory. The Island of New Britain, of which Rabaul is capital, is mandated to Australia and is an important segment of the Bismarck Archipelago.

New Britain lies east of British New Guinea and is 800 miles northeast of the nearest point of Australia proper, that is, Cape York Peninsula. Rabaul is 1,860 nautical miles from Sydney, on the southeast coast of the sub-continent.

U. S. Planes Help

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 22 (AP)—Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said today it was announced officially in Batavia that United States flying fortress bombers arrived recently in the Netherlands East Indies and now are based there.

Aneta said it was these planes

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

International

Symbol of Solidarity

The friendly greetings being exchanged by Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, left, and Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina typify the unity achieved at the Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, where all 21 American Republics agreed to break off relations with the Axis powers.

Solidarity preserved as Argentina and Chile fall in line behind unity program.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 22—America, one and indivisible from Alaska to Argentina, has prevailed.

Rio is rejoicing today in the decision of the 21 nations to sign a joint declaration reaffirming "complete solidarity" and implementing this statement with a new one that "they cannot continue diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy."

While some modifications were still to be ironed out with the Argentinian and Chilean delegations the principal points that threatened to divide the hemisphere in the face of the greatest dangers since Americans won their independence were worked out during a dramatic three-hour meeting in the office of Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil.

A member of the Argentinian delegation said today that his country would request that the word "collective" near the end of article four of the resolve be dropped and that the words "cannot continue" be changed to read "perhaps will not be able" to continue. Conferees were expected to agree to the first change but to oppose strenuously the second.

Acid Test Is Met

The first sign given to the world that the acid test of American solidarity had been passed successfully came when Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, emerged alone on the second-floor balcony in the open courtyard outside the Brazilian Foreign Minister's office.

An expectant hush fell over scores of reporters who had been waiting in the heat all day for the fateful decision known to be at the point of crystallization one way or the other.

The outcome was by no means certain, so all eyes followed the tall figure of Mr. Welles for an inkling of what he and Señor Aranha, Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina, Foreign Minister Juan Bautista Rossetti of Chile, and Foreign Minister Adolfo Solf y Muro of Peru had done in the long session ending at 7:15 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Welles was smiling, but he usually smiles on such occasions.

But there was a difference. The sun itself seemed rising through that smile.

Situation Was Tense

For two days the Undersecretary had hardly smiled at all except in public. His manner with his intimates had been grave in the extreme. The prospect that America might be divided weighed heavily on the hearts of those who knew the complexities of the Argentine and Chilean political situations.

As Mr. Welles moved toward the marble stairs his manner sent good cheer radiating spontaneously throughout the courtyard. He did not pause to make a statement, but stepped quickly and alone down the stairs. One news agency representative caught up with him half way down, walked to the bottom, where for the briefest moment they exchanged a few words. Correspondents then dashed to send those historic words radiating to the world, to Washington, and to Berlin and Tokyo:

"Everything is all right."

No details were given but when reporters streamed into Dr. Aranha's office for a press conference, postponed since 5:30 p. m., he, as presiding officer of the meeting of American Foreign Ministers here, also was wreathed in smiles.

"America Is One"

"America is one," he said. "Of course, our action will be unanimous. We have had our discussions, but America is indivisible."

The text of the declaration of Rio de Janeiro was accepted officially by the Argentine Government before Mr. Welles and Señor Aranha indicated publicly that a solution had been reached. Señor Rossetti accepted technically for Chile awaiting the final word which assured agreement of all other countries as a foregone conclusion.

Commenting on the text several Foreign Ministers expressed their satisfaction tempered by the recognition that some measure of compromise was written in to satisfy Argentina and Chile. Clauses giving those countries, or others, a chance to delay breaking off relations with the Axis if they are so disposed occur in article three of the four-point declaration.

The words that met Argentine and Chilean objections say that

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Text of Pan-American Declaration: Page 10.

Burma Held Crucial Point In Struggle for Far East

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Invasion by Japanese and Thai troops of Burma indicates that this British province may prove one of the crucial points in the battle for the Far East.

It is in this light that Britain's action in detaining the former Burmese Premier, U Maung Saw, must be regarded.

No such drastic decision could have been made at the present time except under the spur of a most urgent necessity. London obviously concluded that the trouble bound to result from such an arrest was less than the trouble likely to result if U Saw—discontented by Britain's denial of his request for Dominion status—were to return home and set a match to the Burmese powder barrel of Japanese inspired unrest.

It has been clear for months that in Burma the Nipponese propaganda machine scored one of its few real successes in manufacturing sentiment in favor of a Japan-dominated "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Not because they had been excessively mistreated by the British, but precisely because they had been given a relatively decent deal involving as much freedom and prosperity as they were wont to ask for. Similarly they were especially ready to listen to the voice of the tempter, "made in Japan."

Moves Closely Watched

It is hard to believe that U M. Saw was able to indulge in much communication with the Japanese during the period since he was caught at Honolulu, en route across the Pacific by Clipper on his way home, in the bombings of Dec. 7. The Premier did not proceed to Japan—he could not if he would. He turned and went back to America and thence across the Atlantic. Undoubtedly his every move was closely watched. Direct contact with the Japanese anywhere must have been next to impossible. Known Japanese agents exist, however, and possibly the Premier did something rash—or there may have been interception of his correspondence. The background facts of Japanese penetration into and influence over Burma were in themselves almost enough to justify what London has ordered, but probably not quite, for there is bound to be Burmese resentment which London would prefer to avoid.

Meanwhile the position of Burma grows increasingly vital. There are two main reasons: First, it holds China's lifeline of communication with the outside world. Second, it may share honors with Australia as the point from which effective counterattack can be made. Already it has functioned to an extent in the latter capacity inasmuch as Singapore, daily in greater jeopardy, is even now regarded not as a naval base but rather as a besieged fortress.

Burma is moving fast into a role never before seriously envisaged. It must be admitted that such a role is not one for which Burma is conspicuously fitted and such a measure as the sudden detention of the Burmese Premier must be regarded as mere effort to make the best of a situation none too good. At the same time there are new factors which develop a measure of improvement over what might have been expected.

For one thing, the Burmese (like the Filipinos a few weeks before them) have probably begun to gain a fresh notion of Japanese culture and ethics since bombs began to drop on Burmese temples from airplanes flaunting the Rising Sun emblem. Any country tends to unite, under attack, against the invader; and Japan can hardly wage war on Burma and simultaneously maintain a convincing pacific propaganda.

Moreover, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has thrown extensive and cam-

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Congress: Price Control Bottleneck

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—President Roosevelt asked Congress to rush through price control legislation to meet an urgent emergency 176 days ago. The bill is still stalled in Congress, while every day, like the ticking of a clock, the cost of living mounts.

Speaking in New York yesterday, Price Administrator Leon Henderson forecast gloomily that the farm bloc provisions would be retained in the final bill, now in conference between House and Senate, and that the net result would cost the consumer millions.

In Washington, the conferees of the two houses struggled to reach some agreement in conciliating the differences of the two versions of the measure. House conferees, however, declare the Senate group is adamant in demanding a bill meeting the President's specifications. House members say this gives them no chance to bargain and they threaten to cause a House revolt against the legislation. The interpretation put on this comment, if true, is that President Roosevelt is applying steady pressure for the rejection of the farm bloc recommendations.

The White House hopes that public opinion may sway the balance in the big behind-the-scenes battle now raging.

The farm price provisions are the focus of the struggle. One conferee who declined to be quoted by name declared yesterday that not even the vestige of an agreement had been reached on this matter. On the other hand, Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, chairman of the Senate group, said he hoped for a decision shortly.

Statistics show that with the powers already available, Mr. Henderson has done a substantial job in beating inflation, compared with World War I. By the yearend, 60 Office of Price Administration price ceilings had been established and about 70 more voluntarily agreed to.

The result is that, while prices have advanced, the average gain of all commodities above the July, 1939, level is only 26 per cent, whereas from July, 1914, to May, 1917 (one month after entering the war), prices had jumped 79 per cent.

Prices of metal and metal products have increased only 11 per cent in this war, while in the period above in World War I, they skyrocketed 96 per cent, or about double.

The question is how long Mr. Henderson can keep the situation in hand with the authority in his possession. Congress continues to argue, 176 days after Mr. Roosevelt said the matter was urgent.

Cost Rise Slackened In Larger U. S. Cities

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 22

Living costs in large cities advanced three-tenths of one per cent during December, according to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

"For every dollar spent by moderate income families in August, 1939, the month before war broke out in Europe," Miss Perkins said, "it was necessary to spend $1.12 in December, 1941, to secure the same level of living as before the war."

Cost of living increased 2.2 per cent in the last quarter of 1941 to 110.5 per cent of the 1935-39 average. The average rise in the southern cities was greater than in other areas.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—As food prices mount higher, digging ever deeper into the family pocketbook, bringing new demands for wage increases and spurring the spiral of inflation, the serious accusation is today heard echoing over ever-widening areas of the United States that Congress, in failing adequately to curb the rise, is playing politics with human needs.

Consumer, price control and labor groups with national headquarters here name as first cause of increases the actions of Senators and members of the House of Representatives who, they charge, have played politics with self-seeking farm pressure groups at the general public's expense.

Close behind as causes they list a general condition of public apathy, and the greed of some less-than-patriotic food distributors and processors. This triumvirate, they charge, has combined to hinder and weaken, if not destroy, the national effort to control food prices.

Warning of Reprisals

Denouncing Congressional failure to act fearlessly in the national crisis, the accusers cite reports from mid-West farm capitals disclosing that the majority of farmers have not asked for, and are giving scant support to, the farm bloc lobby. Reference is being made to the words of such men as Thomas D. Campbell, of Hardin, Mont., the largest independent wheat-grower in the United States, who holds that a "selfish and arrogant attitude" in the Congressional farm bloc is stirring trouble when prices are generally "satisfactory and profitable."

Voters' elements among the consumer and labor groups sound the warning that unless these members

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Full Russian Co-operation in Postwar Adjustment Is Declared Necessary

Great Parade of the Books For Men in Service Begins

"Two thousand volumes given each day
Will help morale in every way.
Do YOUR share."

With this as its slogan, and 10,000,000 books for America's armed forces as its goal, the national Victory Book Campaign, sponsored jointly by the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organizations for National Defense, was well launched in Boston today, with thousands of books, already donated, being carefully sorted at the Boston Public Library, Copley Square.

Collection centers, with suitable boxes for donated books, each marked with the official poster, are now located at 30 Greater Boston branch libraries, the entrance to the Copley Square subway station, at all Boston book stores, and at all special libraries in the City.

Additional collection centers are soon to be established in local banks, hotels, railroad stations, office buildings, and other public buildings.

The national goal of 10,000,000 volumes can, perhaps, be better visualized when it is known that this is more than twice the number of volumes now housed in the largest library in the world. The Library of Congress, at Washington, D. C., is said to contain between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 books.

Magazines Not Sought

"Magazines and papers are not desired for distribution," he continued, "although subscriptions to such periodicals are welcomed. If books, magazines, and papers do come in, which are too old, or otherwise unsuited for distribution, the old paper can be converted into cash, and this money will be added to the book-buying fund," he said.

"We need books, books you have read and enjoyed," said Edward H. Redstone, Chairman of the Boston Committee of the campaign, "new and interesting books covering all subjects—fiction and nonfiction—with emphasis on adventure stories and factual records, up-to-date histories, interesting biographies, authentic and recent text books. In short, all the good books one would like to share with the boys will be gratefully accepted."

Donators of books are encouraged to put their names and address in the books, so that the boys may know "who gave what." Large groups also are invited to contribute their books as a unit, and have the books so marked.

The Boston Rotary Club, for one, is following this plan.

Many local concerns have contributed books. The Atlantic Monthly gave 250 books, all of them new. The Bond Clothing Company donated 300 volumes, and one prominent Bostonian gave 150 volumes.

Several people have donated the use of their private cars for the collection of books. The Boston Public Library staff is leading this part of the project. Is your car available for a few hours?

At the Central Library, the sorting and packing also is being done on a volunteer basis by members of the Boston Public Library staff. Here the books are sorted into "A" and "B" classifications, "A" meaning an up-to-date title in first-class condition with jacket intact or clean covers. "B" means in fair condition, showing some wear, but not falling apart. Such a book also may not be current, but should be entertaining and of standard quality. Books that need slight repairing are taken care of at the Central Library.

Saltonstall Again Heads Trustees At State College

By the Associated Press

The Board of Trustees of Massachusetts State College today re-elected Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as President of the Board and returned Nathaniel I. Bowditch of Framingham, as Vice-President. Mr. Bowditch has served on the board since 1896.

James W. Burke, Secretary of the College, was elected Secretary of the Board and Herbert D. Hawley, Treasurer of the institution, was elected treasurer of the board.

The Trustees approved a plan to hold a 12-weeks summer session, beginning June 1, to speed the completion of courses so students would be available for any war emergency. The regular graduation has been advanced to May 17. Of 1,200 students at the college, 300 already have elected courses they would take in the summer course.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer tonight; lowest temperature slightly under freezing.

Maine: Occasional light snow, slightly warmer extreme south portion tonight

Vermont and New Hampshire: Slightly warmer south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Slightly warmer tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	32	17	Kansas City	54	32
Bangor		9	Mpls.-St. Paul	46	27
Boston	39	24	Nantucket	40	29
Buffalo	31	29	New Haven	39	19
Burlington	29	17	New Orleans	59	41
Chicago	41	24	New York	38	27
Cincinnati	43	34	Philadelphia	44	22
Concord, N. H.	25	14	Portland, Me.	37	17
Hartford	37	20	St. Louis	40	32
Hatteras	47	35	Washington	41	28
Jacksonville	60	35			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:26 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 3:57 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:14 p. m.

Siegel
HARDWARE & PAINT CO.
A. C. and D. C.
FLOOR SANDERS
FOR RENT
Prompt delivery service. Low rates
WALLPAPER
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
JANITORS' SUPPLIES
AEROPLANE MODEL KITS
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1661-1669 Washington St., Boston

Bushnell, Lyman Urge Life Term For Boy Slayer

Commutation of the capital sentence passed upon Raymond L. Woodward, Jr., 16-year-old Reading, Mass., high school boy, to life imprisonment was recommended today by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman.

Woodward was ordered to pay the extreme penalty after he pleaded guilty last year to the brutal murder of a school mate, Constance Shipp. He subsequently appealed to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for commutation of the sentence.

To obtain time to study reports from Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Lyman, and the Advisory Board of Pardons, the Governor has granted a respite to young Woodward from the week of Jan. 26 to Feb. 22.

As the Bushnell and Lyman reports were made public, it was learned that the Advisory Board of Pardons, headed by Reuben L. Lurie, also has recommended commutation to life imprisonment.

Attorney General Bushnell, however, specifically urged the Governor today that all possible steps be taken to guard against a subsequent pardon to Woodward and against his possible escape from prison.

Characterizing the prisoner as "a very dangerous type," the Attorney General said that although the present Chief Executive has no legal power to bind his successors in office, "I cannot conceive of any Governor in later years, with these photographs and the doctor's report before him, granting a further pardon to this petitioner and subjecting his own or his neighbor's daughter to the risk of a second offense by the petitioner at any age."

Mr. Bushnell also recommended that Woodward be permanently confined to Charlestown State Prison and never be transferred to any institution in which there is substantial risk of escape.

To prevent Woodward ever being given a position of trust in prison by which he might effect an escape, Mr. Bushnell proposed that doctors' reports be kept in a prominent place in prison records to serve as a constant reminder to officials.

R. I. Committee Hits Phone Rates

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22 (AP)—A special Senate committee investigating telephone rates today charged the N. E. Telephone and Telegraph Company with "wholly unwarranted discrimination" against Rhode Island subscribers.

The committee, in a partial report to the Senate and Gov. J. Howard McGrath, said it was the duty of the Legislature to correct the alleged discrimination.

It also charged that the company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has $8,650,953 of "watered stock" on which subscribers here have contributed "enough to do our share in paying 6 per cent dividends on it—which total $519,000 a year."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Mammoth Rally which will open the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign for $7,600,000. Screen favorite Mickey Rooney will be surrounded on the entertainment card by a large cast of radio, stage, and screen stars. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, will be the speakers on the program. At the Boston Garden, 7 p. m.

"Around the World with Carveth Wells" will be the title of a talk by Carveth Wells, lecturer, explorer, and radio commentator. Color movies of the Far East will be shown to illustrate some of the explorer's travels. At the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, at 7:45 p. m.

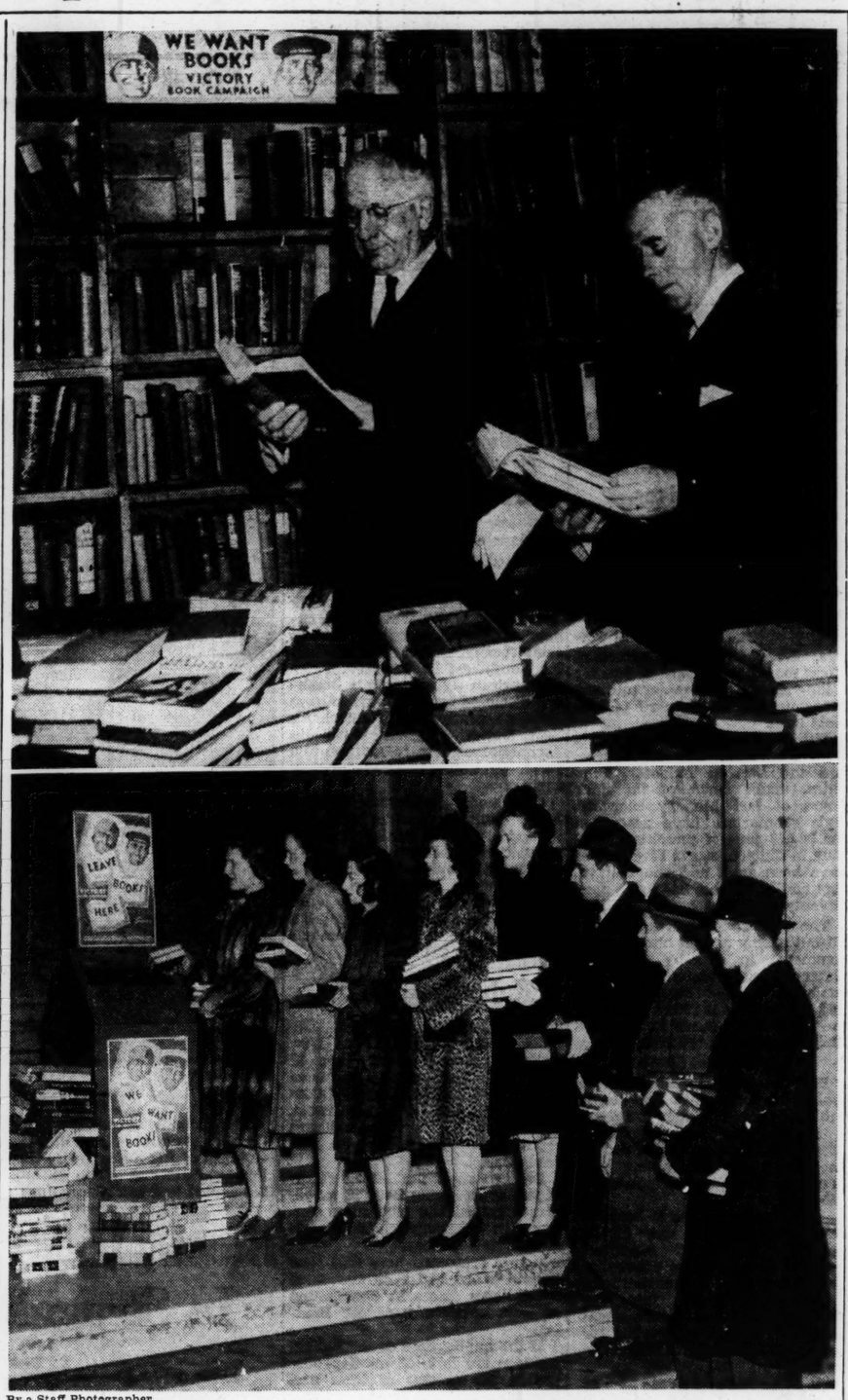
"Drop-in-evening" of the Country Dance Society at the Brimmer May School, Brimmer Street, Boston, 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Illustrated lecture entitled "Our National Parks," by Cecil B. Atwater, President of the New England Council of Camera Clubs. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "The Karolik Collection" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4



By a Staff Photographer

Books by the Thousands for the Men in Service

With a national goal of 10,000,000 books, the Victory Book Campaign, sponsored jointly by the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organizations, has been launched in Boston, with hundreds of books pouring in daily—and thousands more needed. Upper: Edward H. Redstone, Chairman of the Collection Committee (left), and Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, and local Director of the Campaign for Boston, look over some of the latest arrivals. Lower: Their arms loaded with books, contributors are shown lined up at the collection center at the Boston Public Library. Such collection boxes are to be established soon in various parts of the City.

Mickey Rooney and Bride Arrive in Boston

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A happy-go-lucky, broadly-grinning boy whom moviegoers know as Andy Hardy breezed into Boston this afternoon with a lovely brunette bride of two weeks on his arm and began an East Coast honeymoon he will devote to philanthropic and Army morale-building work.

Mickey Rooney will appear tonight at the Boston Garden as the feature attraction of a big show which will be the opening gun of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign.

From Boston, he will take his bride, the former Ava Gardner, of Wilson, N. C., on a tour of Army camps for the United Service Organizations.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin welcomed the newlyweds—Hollywood's number-one box office attraction, and a girl who has made only one picture—at Back Bay Station as the New York train pulled in at 2 p. m.

On the train from Providence to Boston, Mickey and Ava—this was the way they introduced themselves—gave the press a rollicking interview in the chatty, effervescent Andy Hardy style.

For the photographers, Mrs. Rooney, in a big, broad-brimmed blue hat and day coat, tied a red feather tie (symbol of War Fund worker) on her husband.

She snuggled close under his arm, smoothed out the four-in-hand knot, wrinkled her nose, and flashed a big North Carolina smile.

The two were married Jan. 10 in a tiny California town just north of Santa Barbara.

Blushing as he told this one, Mickey confessed he had been late to his first date with Ava. He had been in Chinatown with other movie stars soliciting funds for China relief.

At that time, Miss Gardner was working in a picture called "This Time for Keeps," while Mickey was doing "Andy Hardy's Courtship."

It was a strange coincidence, he said—but M. G. M. hadn't planned it that way!

Mickey, 21 years of age, will register for the draft on Feb. 16 "like any other American boy." He says that he will be "glad to do whatever the Government wants me to do."

He will not enlist, but wait for the call. Although his parents and his wife are partly dependent upon his income, he will not claim exemption on that account.

The show at the Garden tonight will include several actors and players, among them Lou Holtz, the comedian. Just what Mickey will do, he says he hasn't decided. But it may include some of his imitations that made such a hit in "Babes on Broadway."

As the swift New York train rolled along past woody, rural sections of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, Mickey and Ava showed they may have marital troubles in reel life, but certainly none in real life.

The soft-spoken, blue-eyed southern bride said she "shua did" hope she could play in a picture with Mickey soon after their honeymoon, and hoped to become a big star in her own right.

Catdom at Its Best

By a Staff Photographer

An Exhibit at Horticultural Hall

Pinelands Pepper Pat, a Peke-faced red tabby, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treat of Waterbury, Conn., entered in the Boston Cat Club's 37th annual championship cat show, which opened today.

Circulation Men Elect Harrison

By the Associated Press

Leo Harrison of the Rutland, Vt., Herald was elected President of the New England Association of Circulation Managers today.

Other officers chosen are: Vice-Presidents, Frank R. Bruening, Journal Courier, New Haven, Conn., and Guy Mersereau of The Christian Science Monitor; Edward Byron, Kennebec, Maine, Journal, Secretary-Treasurer.

The following were selected as Directors: R. E. Kiah, Bangor, Maine, News; J. A. La Rose, Springfield News; Leslie Dolhunty, Gardner News; Joseph Fareta, Haverhill Gazette, and Frank Broilsford, Lawrence Eagle-Tribune.

Foreign Affairs School Hears Dr. Haile on Russia's Relations

England and the United States will need full Russian co-operation in postwar adjustment, Dr. Pennington Haile told the Foreign Affairs School of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe today. He ridiculed the general assumption that the destiny of the future world will rest in the hands of England and America only.

German defeat, he declared, if and when it comes, "will be due three-fourths to the effort of Russia, and Russia will have a lot to say about what happens in Central and Eastern Europe. We have got to be prepared, therefore, to accept her co-operation, or else be ready to fight Russia—and we don't want to do that."

Prof. Michael Karpovitch of Harvard, luncheon speaker at the Hotel Commander, confirmed the viewpoint of Dr. Haile at the morning session that Russia will be a forec to be reckoned with in the reconstruction period.

The kind of world which emerges from today's chaos in the event of a German defeat will be largely dependent, he said, upon the kind of an agreement which may be effective between the three major surviving powers, namely England, America, and Russia.

Professor Karporvitch was introduced by Mrs. Erlund Field.

Dr. Haile went on to say that he did not think it would be necessary to wage war with Russia because he believed it possible "and probable, that, as a result of the tremendous sacrifices of the Russian people in this war, there will emerge a Russia in which the people of that country are going to have a lot more to say about the way it is run."

He predicted that the postwar affairs of Central and Eastern Europe will be settled with the collaboration of England, America, and Russia, and affairs in the Far East adjusted by the joint collaboration of England America, and China.

No Formal Conference

He said that he believed there would be no formal peace conference at the end of the war as there was at the end of World War number one, but that the present co-operation of the united nations will continue into active organization for peace by means of international boards of economic and social planning for the entire world.

Calling attention to the necessity for preparing for peace while waging war, Dr. Haile said:

"Our enemies not only have been ready for war but have been ready for peace on their own terms. They already had shaped their ideas of what they would do with their victory before they entered into any military activity. We must take the initiative from the enemy," he urged, "not only in the field of military conduct but in the field of ideas as well."

While Dr. Haile, at present a member of the Commission to Study Organizations of Peace, whose report and recommendations on that subject he announced will be ready for publication next month, admitted that he saw no alternative to disarmament of aggressor nations after the conflict, he did not favor requiring reparations.

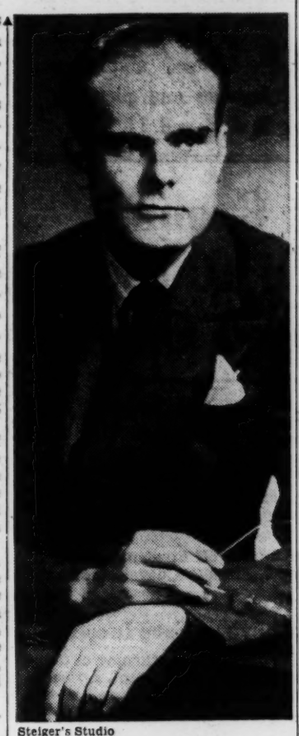
"I would like to see not even a toy pistol permitted in the Reich," he told the School, "but not one penny of reparation." He also expressed the conviction that "except in matters of military control, representatives of the defeated nations should be on all boards of economic and social planning in the postwar era—Italians, Japanese, and Germans, who will be ready to test the vision of a different sort of world.

Germany After War

At a round table discussion of "Germany in the Post-War World," last night, Gaetano Salvemini, distinguished Italian anti-Fascist member of the Harvard faculty, pointed out that Hitler, in invading and controlling the conquered nations has automatically erased economic and political barriers which for years have been the cause of international friction between them.

Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard acted as chairman of the round-table discussion, with Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the League, presiding. Other participants were: Aline Chalufour, French lawyer and authority on Indo-China; Louise W. Holborn, Professor of History at Wellesley College; George A. Lanyi of the Department of Government at Harvard; Cedric Seager, lecturer, and Otto Zausmer, former Viennese newspaper editor.

The School concluded its sessions this afternoon with a discussion of Naval and Air Power in Modern War by Herbert Rosinski, lecturer on Military and Naval Theory and Strategy at the Fletcher School. Mrs. Philip J. Woodward presided.



Steiger's Studio

Dr. Pennington Haile

Member of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and speaker at the Foreign Affairs School of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe College.

Intercoastal Shipping From Boston Halted

All intercoastal steamship services will be abandoned to and from the Port of Boston and one of the two remaining coastwise lines is to suspend operations. This is the result of the requisitioning for war service of all tonnage operating on the intercoastal run, and of ships of 5,000 tons or more inside on the coastwise routes, it was learned here today.

Work of stowing cargo in the holds of at least one intercoastal ship at Boston was halted as soon as the Maritime Commission order was received from Washington, and that ship is now being held for further orders.

About 40 general cargo ships now on the intercoastal route, making the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards and 15 general cargo ships of 5,000 tons or more in the coastwise trade, are involved in the sweeping order that practically eliminates commercial shipping.

Officials of the Pan-American Line, last remaining link in the Boston Gulf of Mexico routes, announced today that their schedule out of Boston would be discontinued as of Feb. 17. Boston officials of the Ocean Steamship Companies Savannah Line, only remaining coastwise line out of Boston, said today that they had no advices of any change in their schedule.

Intercoastal ships now en route to Boston will be allowed to complete their voyages and will be held for Government orders upon completing the discharge of their cargoes. The Intercoastal Lines serving Boston are American Hawaiian Steamship Company, Luckenbach Line, America President Lines and Isthmian Lines.

Blow to Hub's Port

Definite confirmation of the abandonment of the Port of Boston for the shipment of lend-lease supplies to Russia, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, was forthcoming today from well-informed sources in high official positions.

Rumors and reports of the contemplated transfer of this huge volume of business to another port, first prevalent nearly two weeks ago, started a wave of counteraction among Port boosters.

Futility of all steps to retain the business for Boston became known today when it was learned that the United States Maritime Commission had ordered the halting of all further movements of Russian lend-lease materials to Boston from inland ports.

While the whole situation, and particularly the reasons for the change are still shrouded, officials today admitted that they were unable to determine the objective back of the change of the port of shipment.

Port boosters today called attention to the submarine activities off the coast, pointing out that shipments from Boston overseas have considerably less distance to be shipped by water than shipments from competing ports.

Shoe Workers Get Rise

BROCKTON, Mass, Jan 22 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage increase was granted by the State Board of Arbitration today to 8,000 Brockton shoe workers, members of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. Five per cent of the increase is retroactive to January 3 and the other five becomes effective on April 4.

Victory Seen Because Hitler's 'Up U. S. Alley'

Hitler "picked our alley" when he elected to wage a mechanical war and that's why we will be victorious, Tom Beck, President of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, said today speaking at a luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

Today's luncheon, at which the well-known publisher and aviation enthusiast was the principal speaker, was held jointly with Crosscup-Pishon Post, 281, American Legion, and the Lantern Club.

"So far we've gone to war only physically," Mr. Beck declared. "We're not really going to town. We've got to economize. We're trying to do in two years what our enemies did in six. We may meet reverses for awhile but we're bound to be eventually victorious."

"This is a mechanical war which will be won by industry," the speaker said. "Our slogan must be more men-money-munitions. The American people must learn that appropriations and orders will not win the war."

Emphasizing the importance of aircraft in the war the vigorous businessman said "we must not only produce more airplanes; we must produce better ones."

A bigger problem than that of building planes, which is a mechanical one, he said, is training the men to fly them.

"More than 500,000 pilots will be necessary to fly the ships and 1,500,000 will be needed as gunners, radiomen, and ground crew. This urgency will require more aviation schools and flying fields than we now have.

"War in the air means supplies in the air," Mr. Beck said. "We must have supply ships and more aircraft to assure delivery of these supplies. Production must be on a fantastic scale."

"There must be an all-out elimination of waste—particularly in man hours. Everything must be done with less labor.

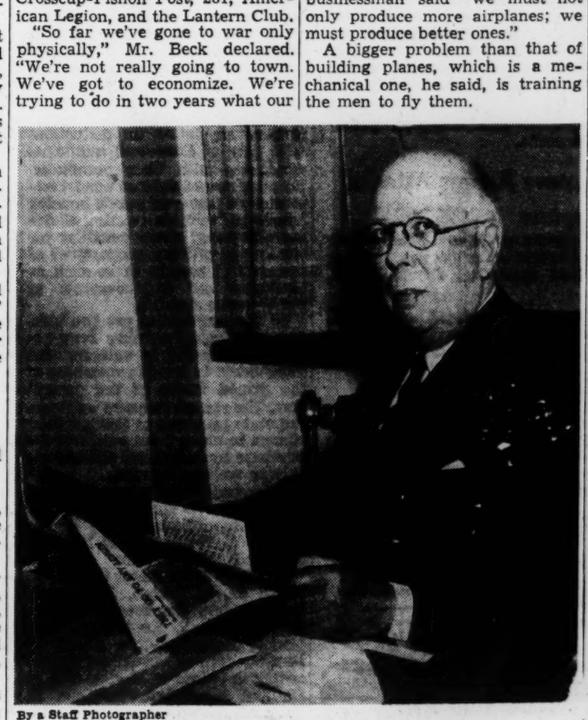
"New and different materials must be used in every day things. There is no excuse for making metal door knobs. Our ancestors used china and wood for door knobs—why can't we?"

In an interview Mr. Beck told a reporter "I'm not a pacifist but I view war as a horrific thing—spiritually and economically. But we've got to wage war and wage it in a colossal way. We've got to wage it faster and better than our enemies.

"After the war the world will have to be policed if the material and spiritual progress of man is not to be interrupted by more wars."

Mr. Beck said that if the report of 56,000,000 pieces of civilian clothing sent by Germany to its beleaguered soldiers in Russia is true, "Nazi Army discipline is gone."

"A tatterdemalion Army never won anything," he declared.



By a Staff Photographer

Sees America Best in Mechanized War

Tom Beck, President of Crowell-Collier Publishing Company and editor in chief of Collier's Magazine, who addressed a joint luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston, Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion, and the Lantern Club.

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New, Stronger U. S. Economy Is Expected to Follow War

This is the last of a series of six articles on the effect of the new war program, as outlined by President Roosevelt to Congress, on the American economic system.

By Harold Fleming

Financial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The American economy probably will emerge from the war vastly stronger and more productive than it is today.

Yet many people look forward with something akin to dread of the post-war period. They fear, in particular, a post-war depression.

They feel that a post-war depression would be a bitter anti-climax to victory. There should, they feel, be no more depressions.

"Why is it," the question is ruefully asked, "that we can have such full employment and such increased economic security only in wartime? Why can't we have it also during peace?"

The fear of a post-war depression is based on two thoughts. The first is that there always has been a depression after every previous war, at least in the last two or three centuries. The other is that after the war the United States will possess an enormous surplus capacity to produce ships, airplanes, tanks, steel, aluminum, etc. Perhaps 20,000,000 men and women will be working directly or indirectly on war products; another 10,000,000 men may be in the armed services. The question is whether the peacetime economy will be able to re-absorb so many persons without hardship.

Reservoir of Consumer Demand

It should not be forgotten, however, that a heavy backlog of postponed consumer demands will be piling up from here on as long as the war lasts, like a backlog of housing requirements which piled up 25 years ago and contributed substantially to the prosperity of the 1920's.

This time the deferment of civilian needs probably will be many times more severe; the more drastic the rationing program, the more American consumers will be in need after the war of cars, refrigerators, tires, radios, clothes, housing, etc. As far as possible state and city construction and public works programs are being likewise deferred; and Washington authorities are preparing elaborate programs even today to be started the moment war outlays begin to taper off.

Furthermore, there will be enormous reconstruction needs in Russia, Germany, the Far East, China, etc. In addition, the war probably will stimulate the post-war imagination toward vast new development programs in such as yet unindustrialized or only semi-industrialized areas as China, South America, India, and perhaps Northern Africa. This will not be reconstruction but entirely new construction. Similar deferred civilian needs can be counted on in Great Britain, the European continent, and the Far East, as in the United States.

Main Problem Is Finance

The great question, in short, will be whether outlets can be found for the vast energies, new capacities, and improved technologies which the war is bringing to life, but how they can be financed. There is nothing inevitable about either depression or prosperity. The question is whether, with vast productive capacities released from war, and vast needs uncovered by peace, the ambition of men will flag and an economy which has successfully met the war emergency will be unable to meet the emergency of peace.

Even judging by the past, the immediate post-war period is not likely to be one of depression.

In the final analysis, however, depression is made unlikely by the fact that the fundamentals of money and credit have been changed. After previous wars three fundamentals were considered of paramount importance—the gold standard, balanced budgets, and free prices. These were considered too important to endanger even if protecting them involved "necessary deflation"—one of the most significant and now one of the most outmoded of all pre-war economic phases.

New Times—New Methods

Today these three fundamentals are no longer worshipped. The gold standard is little more than a bookkeeping fiction. Budget balance is considered of far less importance than maintaining full employment and free markets were becoming less and less free even before Pearl Harbor further speeded the revolution in American economic thinking.

No political party could now favor any deference to these old-fashioned tenets if for one moment they threatened to bring on depression.

Instead, the new policy of gearing the budget to the country's needs seems likely to be continued after the war. Now it is geared to the need for arms. Then it it will probably be geared to the need for jobs and economic security. Any tendency for war work to abate too fast for the revival of peace work probably would be prevented by something akin to pre-war "pump-priming," more nearly on the gargantuan scale to which the country has become accustomed since the war than on the modest scale with which, under early "pump-priming," the budget was first frankly geared to the employment problem.

Also Affects Inflation

If this were to rule out the probability of any depression, other new economic policies are expected to rule out the possibility of "inflation." Present government controls over money, prices, and investment appear more and more likely to be continued after the war.

The post-war prosperity of 1919-1920 "blew its head off" by pushing up prices, bank credits, etc., and brought its natural aftermath—depression. But times have changed, and this very likely will not be permitted again. However serious the post-war problems, they are not expected to include depression.

The prospect may be put in another way. People wonder:

"Can we not have full employment in peace as in war?"

They also wonder:

"Must we have these controls and new budget policies with us indefinitely?"

The one is a hope, the other a fear. It appears a strong possibility that the answer to both these questions will be yes. The price of one is the other, and it looks as though the nation will be willing to pay the price.

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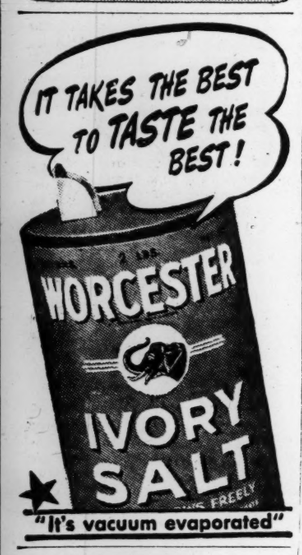

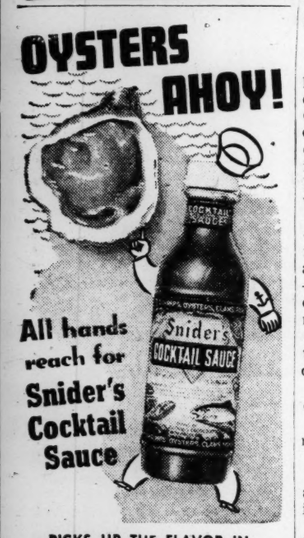
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Wonders of Research: Sculpture in Color

Associate Professor at M.I.T. develops special terra cotta designed to meet sculptor's needs.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The door to a golden age of American sculpture may well have been opened by the development of a versatile and dependable terra cotta designed to meet sculptors' requirements by Frederick H. Norton, Associate Professor of Ceramics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Enthusiastically accepted by noted sculptors who assisted in its development, the new medium allows complete freedom in fulfilling an artistic concept, while its inexpensive production is expected to cut the cost of such works of art to a point where thousands of persons can afford to purchase them.

General adoption of the new material by sculptors may revive the almost forgotten beauty of polychrome statuary, according to Mr. Norton, who points out that most of the classic Greek pieces were colored. He has developed many new sculptural glazes, differing strongly from those used by a potter, for application to the new material.

Its chief advantages over the older mediums—stone, wood, metal and other ceramics—are said to be outstanding. It may be worked upon throughout most of the drying period, first with modeling tools and finally with stone-working tools; varieties of textures may be achieved: the sculptor carries on the project from beginning to end, rather than having to delegate the casting or stone working to others less skilled, as must be frequently done in other mediums.

When Mr. Norton began his experiments at M. I. T. about 15 years ago, he selected terra cotta as the most promising of all sculptors' mediums, since the finished product is of the same materials as that in which the work is originally modeled. However, the terra cotta had a disadvantage of high shrinkage, about 10 to 15 per cent after firing, in comparison to about 2 per cent from bronze. After a great number of experiments he arrived at a mixture which has a shrinkage of about 1.5 per cent and which, in addition, surmounts satisfactorily the other difficulties in sculpture production.

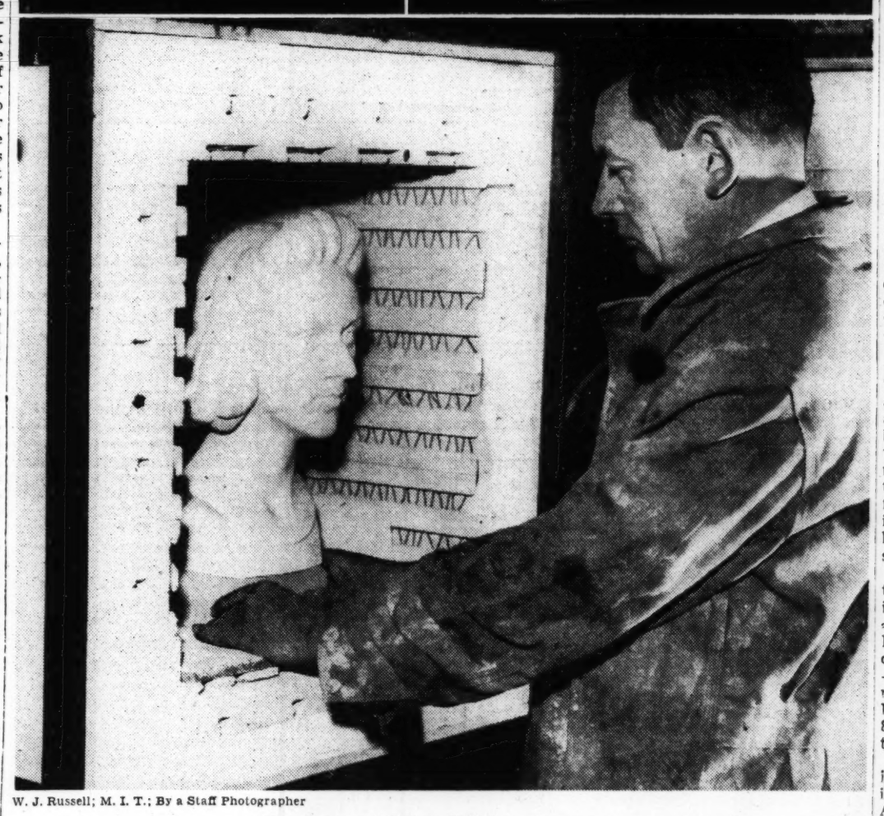
Ingredients of the mixture include flint, or pure ground quartz, which serves as a skeleton; feldspar, which fuses into a glass and acts as a cement to hold the various particles together, fine-grained ball clay to give strength to the dried piece so that it can be readily handled and worked; China clay for rapid casting in plaster molds; and an amount of water.

The mixture is ball-milled for an hour and one half, screened through a 100-mesh sieve, and dewatered. The addition of suitable deflocculants has made it possible to compound a fluid substance without using too much water.

Objects are first modeled by the artist in plastic clay or plasteline, and a piece mold made from which any number of castings can be made. Under a carefully controlled temperature the piece is fired; if a color is desired, an application of any soft color is sprayed and the piece refired.

Future perfecting of the material will be carried on by Dr. Norton and his associate, George Demetrios, American sculptor, to increase the impact strength, to develop more colors, if possible, and to make the body translucent.

With the recent designation of bronze as a strategic metal in the priorities class, and the costliness of marble, the availability of the new terra cotta should give it a ready welcome in artistic circles, and be the means of bringing better art into more homes.



W. J. Russell; M. I. T.; By a Staff Photographer

Products of M. I. T. Experiments

Upper: In the lower portion of the left panel is the plaster cast of a head modeled by George Demetrios. The upper section of the panel shows a partially dissembled mold made from it and from which terra cotta replicas will be made. Right photo shows the "head of Elizabeth" by Paul Manship. Lower: Frederick H. Norton heating a model in an oven, in th Ceramics Laboratory at M. I. T.

Army to Double Its Shoe Buying

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Army plans for doubling purchases of shoes within the next three months have been announced by the War Department.

Quartermaster officers and shoe manufacturers have worked out schedules to supply the Army with 2,500,000 pairs a month, beginning in May. This is more than double the present rate of procurement, but manufacturers assured the Department they had ample capacity to meet the production schedules without enlarging their factories.

During March and April, as an intermediate step toward the expanded procurement, the Army will buy shoes at a rate of approximately 2,000,000 pairs a month.

Arrangements have been worked out with tanners to assure a satisfactory supply of sole leather, which presented the only anticipated difficulty in the program, the Department said.

At the same time, the Department announced that recent contracts awarded by the Quartermaster Corps for 1,300,000 one-piece working suits of herringbone twill were distributed among 37 contractors located in 23 States.

250 Fiji Islands

Fiji Islands include about 250 islands, only 80 of which are inhabited.

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'White Collar' Help Needed for War Tasks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Offense" officials here fighting against labor shortages are stressing the immediate need for more white-collar workers and housewives to undergo training for production jobs.

Conversion of civilian careers on a major scale little appreciated now is regarded to be as inevitable as the conversion of the automobile industry, the nation's declaration of war, organization of expert civilian-defense squads, and the consolidation of war procurement under a single executive—all steps which came about after many Americans, not to say Allied fighters, were killed in battle.

"Training" is the key word heard in the offices of the United States Employment Service, the labor-supply section of the Office of Production Management, the public schools, and many defense plants.

To avoid another Pearl Harbor, these headquarters are working to dispel the illusion that this area's share of the millions of skilled workers needed in the next 12 months can be met exclusively by "normal" high-school graduates and refresher courses.

"Pink Tea" Era Over

Bank tellers and store keepers who have volunteered for air-raid duty must also prepare themselves for a job at a milling machine, agree vocational experts.

The "pink tea" era of sociable aid-to-Britain must be forgotten, they emphasize. Non-essential jobs must be discarded in favor of shipyard jobs and in many cases private jobs must be shrunk so that the school teacher or the newspaper reporter can take a place in the "swing shift" at an aircraft plant from 4 p. m. to midnight.

The average citizen might believe that he can't hope to take a shipyard job until he has spent years as an apprentice and journeyman. Actually, 180 hours of instruction, spread over a "night-school" course of six weeks while he holds another job, is turning many a tie salesman into a specialized single-skilled welder at $1.07 an hour building a freighter at Los Angeles Harbor.

Many private schools have sprung up with a record which has made at least one major plant announce it will hire no one from such fly-by-night outfits, although many such schools have reliable records. Since public school instruction isn't widely advertised, a reader of the public prints might think only good instruction is available at private schools.

Instruction for All

The City's school system, for instance, has some 2,000 youths taking six-week pre-employment courses in a score of different trades at a dozen different locations in the metropolitan area. Free, the instruction is open to citizens who will be at least 18 years of age by the time the course of six-hour lessons daily is completed. The schools work so closely with the U. S. Employment Service that all graduates are assured of jobs—not at the 40-cent minimum, but at $1.07 for single-skilled welders, for instance.

Another 2,000 are in "supplemental courses" throughout the city's school shops, most of which are on a 24-hour basis. Given afterhours, this "supplemental" instruction improves technique for more valuable jobs.

Women are finally being encouraged with special short courses similar to the men's. Earning capacity at aircraft plants is being boosted up to 90 cents an hour.

Even with the training program constantly accelerating, vocational experts frankly feel that there aren't enough volunteers. They feel that volunteering rather than conscription is the American way, but they also recall that the "American way" resulted in a Wake Island 18 months after the fall of France and 12 months after the great fire of London.

Whether the required millions of skilled workers are trained in time, vocational experts here believe they are doing all they can—the rest, they say, is up to the civilians.

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BETTER RADIO SERVICE

U. S. Air Lines 'Drafted' Into Service of Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Drafted" in the nation's service, commercial air lines are moving their capital from this city to Washington.

The air lines expect to work in close co-operation with Army and Navy. There will be commercial flying, possibly more than ever with priorities for persons moving about on war business; but it will be flying with the needs of the armed forces given major consideration.

To bring about closer co-operation between the Army and the commercial air lines, the Air Transport Association, the industry's agency for co-operation, has picked up its desks and filing cabinets and has shipped them to the nation's Capital. Fowler W Barker, Secretary, says the Association probably will remain there permanently. Chicago is the geographical center of the air transport business, but the need for consulting with Washington officials is so great, even in peacetime, that the capital seems the best place for headquarters.

The new setup in Washington is designed to give the country the most efficient use of commercial air lines. An office has been established to tie all civil aviation closely to the war machine. In charge is Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, former Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. This office is a branch of that of Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air. This new agency was established under authority of the President's executive order issued in December, granting all control over civil aviation to the War Department.

Various Groups Represented

Represented in the office are various governmental agencies having responsibility for aviation and the commercial air lines as well, through Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association.

Air-line officials expect this arrangement will make for such efficient operation of the private air lines that it will not be desirable for the Government to take them over. Air-line officials, like railroad chiefs, are on their toes to check any movement for Government ownership or control, and they believe the best defense against it is efficiency of operation.

Through their own agency, the Air Transport Association, they are doing much to establish high standards of efficiency. For example, the Association acts as a clearing house for flying schedules. Through it, the air lines recently arranged staggered hours of flights in this area to avoid duplication of departure time for different lines.

Now that the military needs of the nation are urgent, the Air Transport Association is acting as agent between the armed forces and the air lines. If troops are to be transported by air, the Association arranges the movement. Up to now, Association officials have had to spend much time in the air, flying between Chicago and Washington. Now, with Washington headquarters, co-operation will be simplified.

But this closer association with the Army does not mean that civilians will be denied the use of the air lines, according to Mr. Barker. Passenger service is to be increased. High priority rating—A-3—has been granted air lines for repair and maintenance materials. Further, the lines are to get some 80 or more new planes during the coming year.

This is in recognition of the important part air travel plays in the job of arming the nation. A spot survey made of last year indicated that over 80 per cent of the business travel was directly applicable to defense, according to Colonel Gorrell.

Last year was the best yet for air lines from the standpoint of passenger miles flown and mail and express handled. More efficient utilization of equipment brought about the average use of air liners per day to nine hours as compared with five several years ago. This year is expected to see this rate of progress maintained. For as the nation speeds its war industry machine, airplane travel will become increasingly important as a means of giving executives speedy contacts with widely separated branches of their operations.

Like Pacific Peace, 'Pacifica' No More

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Pacifica has been pulled to earth by steel cables at Treasure Island, but even in the fall there was grace and majesty in the 80-foot plaster and wood statue of a woman which had symbolized peace.

America was at peace during the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939-40. Pacifica reigned at the head of the Court of the Seven Seas, and colored lights bathed her huge figure.

Pacifica was in the way.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women Voters To Hold Forum On Living Cost

"The Consumer and the Cost of Living in Total Defense" is the subject of an open forum to be conducted Tuesday by the Boston League of Women Voters in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston St., at 2:30 p. m.

Prof. John D. Black, of the Department of Economics at Harvard University, will be one of the two speakers on the forum. He has taught at Western Reserve University, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Minnesota, and has held many governmental positions among which are those of chief economist for the Federal Farm Bureau, and executive economist for the United States Department of Agriculture. He is also an author in the field of agricultural economics.

The other speaker will be Miss Ruth W. Ayers, President of the New York League of Women Voters who was at one time economic adviser of the Mayor's Milk Committee in New York, and served as New York City director of the Urban Study of Consumer Purchases under the United State Bureau of Labor Statistics. She is now in charge of the regional headquarters of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration.

Mrs. Lars Svensson, Co-chairman of Economic Welfare in the Boston League, will preside at the forum, admission to which is free.

Hipkiss to Talk On Karolik Art

An illustrated lecture on the Karolik Collection of American Art, by Edwin James Hipkiss, is the feature at a meeting of the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club next Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian Parish House. Mr. Hipkiss is Curator of Decorative Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and was associated with Mr. and Mrs. Karolik while the collection was being made.

Mrs. David D. Scannell, Chairman of the Club's Art Department, is in charge of the program and will introduce the speaker.

Following the meeting, tea will be served in the Loring-Greenough House, with Mrs. Whitaker Thompson, Mrs. W. Richard Ohler, Mrs. Edward N. Libby, and Mrs. Ethelbert V. Grabill pouring.

Your Health THE NATION'S ASSET KEEP FIT FOR '42 YMCA 316 Huntington Ave., Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Legion Auxiliary Plans Conference

Miss Adelaide L. Fitzgerald, seated left, who will serve as Conference Secretary when the Massachusetts American Legion Auxiliary holds its four-day Area "A" Child Welfare and Rehabilitation Conference Jan. 30 to Feb. 2 in the Hotel Statler, Boston. Mrs. Catherine V. O'Connell, the Auxiliary's Radio Chairman, is also busy with arrangements for the Conference, for which an ambitious program has been planned.

Legion Welfare Conference Meets in Boston Jan. 30-Feb. 2

The annual Conferences on Child Welfare and Rehabilitation of Area "A" of the American Legion Auxiliary in Massachusetts will be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, Jan. 30 to Feb. 2.

This is the fifteenth annual Area "A" Child Welfare-School Conference of the American Legion, the Legion Auxiliary, the Forty and Eight, and the Eight and Forty. The entire School Conference will consist of instruction and round table discussion. It will be an opportunity for members to receive at first-hand from the National Staff and Committee the information that affects local programs, and to get practical help in carrying on Child Welfare work.

The Area "A" Committee has planned a well rounded program including speakers, recreation and discussion periods that will instruct chairmen in the roles that they will be expected to play in their respective committees. The speakers will include men and women prominent in the rehabilitation and child welfare work of the Legion and its allied organizations, representatives of the Veterans' Bureau and doctors from the Government facilities in New England.

Area "A" comprises the New England States, and each one of the six State Departments will have delegates in attendance. The Massachusetts Department will act as hostess.

Address of welcome will be given by Department President Mrs. Thomas P. Conway of Medford, and Department Commander Richard F. Cunningham of Dorchester will extend greetings.

Suffolk County Cadets, former state champion military drill team, will act as color bearers.

The conference will open at 9 a. m. Friday, Stafford A. Lindsay, of Andover, Mass., Legion Area Child Welfare Chairman, and Mrs. George Fowlie of Barrie, Vt., Auxiliary Area Child Welfare Chairman, will preside jointly.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Head Master of Phillips Academy, Andover, will address the Conference, as will Mrs. Lee Hutton of Excelsior, Minn., Auxiliary National Child Welfare Chairman; Mrs. Emma C. Puschner of Indianapolis, Director of National Child Welfare Division of the American Legion; and Milt D. Campbell of Cincinnati, Ohio, Assistant Director Legion Child Welfare Division.

Long Period of Service

Miss Puschner has been in charge of the National Child Welfare work of the American Legion since her appointment May 1, 1925. She is a trained and experienced social worker, having specialized in the child welfare field and was the 1938 President of the Indiana State Conference on Social Work. She was a member of the 1930 and 1940 White House Conference on Child Welfare. Miss Puschner is a member of the Quentin Roosevelt Unit No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., her native city.

Mr. Campbell, a Pats Department Commander of Ohio and a Past National Vice-Commander, was one of the men who, in 1922, first interested the Forty and Eight, the fun and honor society within the American Legion, in the welfare of the children of disabled and needy veterans. The Forty and Eight in turn interested the American Legion in this activity. Since then Mr. Campbell has served continuously on the National Child Welfare Committee of one or the other of these organizations.

At noon Saturday, a Joint Child Welfare-Rehabilitation luncheon will be served. Mrs. Robert E. Harney, Auxiliary Department Child Welfare Chairman, is in charge of reservations, and Mrs. Maurice J. Splaine, Auxiliary Department Rehabilitation Chairman is Chairman of Distinguished Guests.

Maine Woman to Preside

Following the luncheon, the Rehabilitation Conference will open, with Area "A" Chairman Mrs. Mary I. Milliken, of Maine, presiding. John Walsh, National Chairman of Rehabilitation for the Legion a Past Department Commander of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Alfred J. Mathebat of Alameda, California, National Rehabilitation Chairman for the Auxiliary, will address the Conference.

Smart Clothes

with a southern accent

Under sunny Southern skies, the new resort fashions look thoroughly at home—and will make the happy you who wears them feel at home too. Leading stores are now featuring in The Christian Science Monitor a veritable parade of these lovely new styles for Southern wear. Watch their advertisements for timely hints to help you select the perfect wardrobe for the South.

9 More Voters Ready to Help Tobin Ouster

Nine Boston voters today await court action on their petition to join in the removal proceedings against Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on charges of corrupt practices, now pending before Suffolk Superior Court.

They must be granted permission by the Court before they can join in the ouster action. Seven names are already before the three-judge Court which will hear the case. One of these, however, has sought to withdraw.

Addition of the nine names to the petition will greatly expand the safety margin in the number of voters necessary to bring the removal petition. According to State law, at least five signatures are necessary.

The name of the nine potential joiners are: Anna Schlesinger of Waverly Street, Roxbury; Beatrice M. Semon, of Quincy Terrace, Roxbury; Regina C. Kopp, of Ronan Street, Dorchester; Mary C. Burke, of Harvard Street, Dorchester; John J. Kelleher, of Parkton Road, Ward 10; Lawrence Lombard, of Cortes Street, Ward 5; Marion P. Newton, of Queensbury Street; Martin A. Brennan of Royal Street, Allston, and John W. Quinn, Jr., of Commonwealth Avenue, Allston.

By a Staff Photographer

Cambridge Launches United War Fund Campaign

Taking as their slogan "Let's meet the challenge," more than 700 residents of Cambridge gathered at the Hotel Continental last night for the opening of that City's part in the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign. Shown here, standing, left to right: H. LeBaron Sampson, President, Cambridge Community Federation; Mayor John H. Corcoran, Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman, Greater Boston United War Fund. Seated, left to right: John B. Atkinson, City Manager of Cambridge; James Bryant Conant, President, Harvard University; George A. Macomber, Cambridge Chairman, Greater Boston United War Fund.

Stoneham Club's Illustrated Talk

William M. Nadeau, Vice-Principal of Stoneham High School, will present an illustrated lecture in color, "Touring the United States by Motor," at the next meeting of the Stoneham Woman's Club, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The lecture includes scenes which Mr. Nadeau has photographed, of historic Williamsburg, Virginia, of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, and of many other interesting and colorful spots between here and the Pacific coast.

Although no special observance of the occasion will be made, this year marks the forty-third since the Stoneham Club was founded. Its founder and first President was Mrs. S. Jennie Walker, and there are still a number of charter members who regularly attend meetings.

Hub Ruskin Club Talk Next Monday

An address by Gladys R. Holmes, Secretary of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, will be the feature of a meeting next Monday at 3 o'clock of the Boston Ruskin Club, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

Her talk will be on "The Will to Do and What It Has Accomplished," and there will be other speakers who will pay tribute to the memory of Henry W. Frye, formerly connected with the Library.

The business meeting of the Club will be at 2:30 o'clock, but the public will be welcome to the program at 3 o'clock.

Conant Calls Upon Cambridge To Swell United War Fund

Urging the preservation of America's pioneer spirit, and declaring that as long as the United States maintains its frontier heritage of generous private philanthropy it never will meet defeat, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, called upon fellow Cambridge citizens last night to help swell the 1942 Greater Boston United War Fund.

More than 700 Cambridge workers attended last night's fourth annual dinner of the Cambridge Community Federation at the Hotel Continental, and heard their Chairman, George A. Macomber, announce that the City's new Mayor, John H. Corcoran, had donated to the Fund the extra $1,000 which the Cambridge City Council voted him after electing him Mayor.

"This is in addition to the Mayor's regular contribution, which runs into four figures," Chairman Macomber added.

Those attending this dinner, which launched Cambridge's part in the campaign, experienced a practice blackout when Maj. Ralpn Robart, Chief Air Warden, Cambridge Civilian Defense, ordered all lights out. During the brief interval, the audience sang popular songs to "keep up the morale."

Mayor Corcoran spoke briefly, leaving early to attend another Fund campaign rally. He was followed by the new City Manager, Col. John B. Atkinson, who called upon Cambridge citizens to continue doing their part in the annual campaign.

Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman of the Greater Boston Fund, told of the work now well under way by the 30,000 volunteer workers in the area.

"There is a place for every citizen in this campaign," he said. "We must all give because we are giving to our fighting forces through the Red Cross, the USO, and the local Soldiers and Sailors Committee. We are also giving to 215 local agencies—hospitals, health, and welfare organizations — through the Greater Boston Community Fund."

Declaring that it is impossible, in the face of the present emergency, for Cambridge to diminish its community services through these agencies, H. LeBaron Sampson, President of the Cambridge Federation, said:

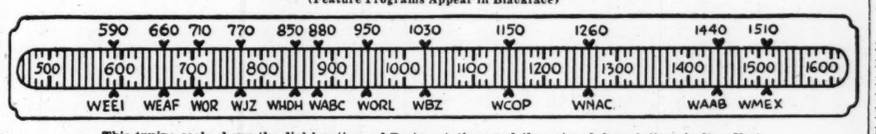
"The people of England have set us a magnificent example of united courage which will not admit or accept defeat. Their success has been made possible only because they have learned to stand by each other. The following prayer is posted in most of the air-raid shelters in London and other English cities:

" 'Increase, O God, the spirit of neighborliness among us, that in peril we may uphold one another, in calamity serve one another, in suffering tend one another, and in homelessness, loneliness or exile, befriend one another.'

"Through this United War Fund we are given the opportunity to manifest that same spirit here in Cambridge by acts and not merely by words," he added.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk...	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music
3:30 News: Snapshots	"John's Other Wife": sk..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music
3:45 Talk: Presid'nt'l Ball	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	music: interviews: sk...	Sports and music
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety..	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music
4:15 Orch: Jerry & Sky.	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News..	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter. News	Studio program
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	Shafter Parker's Circus..	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk..	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts".....	'Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup".....	'Capt. Midnight': drama.	News Service
6:00 News comment	News: Music	News Service	Prayer: Dinner Concert.	Dance orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 News: sports: music	Sports Digest: Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas. news...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Talk: Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.: News..	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": sketch.....	News of the World.....	Rio de Janeiro, Conf'r'nce	News: defense
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours"..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Jimmie McHale's Orch...
7:45 dramatic sketch ..	Al Pearce's Gang.....	Musical program	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	**March of Time**.....	Frank Morgan, Fanny	President's Birthday Ball	"Bringing Up Parents"..
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	**March of Time**.....	Brice, guests, orchestra	Committee Show	Fireside Time .....
8:30 "Archie": comedy:	"Service With a Smile":	The Aldrich Family:	"For Your Information"	Music of the Gay 90's..
8:45 solos: or.: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines..	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra	"The Dreamland Four"..
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	**America's Town Meeting: "What Basis for Unity Among the Americas?" Town Meeting**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classical Album": records....
9:15			News Service	
9:30 "Big Town"			"Sinfonietta": Wilfred	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Big Town"			Pelletier, conductor	Classical Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	**Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore; guests**	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	Five Star News.....
10:15 "First Line": De-	Attuck's Chorus		Jack Teagarden's Orch..	Dance music .....
10:30 fense program	War Extra	Frank Fay: Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News: Sports	'A to Z in Novelty': Talk	songs; orchestra; guests	"Under Western Skies".	Harry Moorissey's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News: Music	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Dance orchestra .....
11:15 **Wendell Willkie**	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music.....	Henry King's Orchestra.	Dramatic Sketch .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	"Joe and Mabel": comedy drama	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music	"Music You Want".....		Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Day's End: News.....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	Musical Clock	.....
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	Musical Clock	.....
7:30 Music: News	Bradley Kincaid	Taxes; "Fiesta"	Headline News	.....
7:45 News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	.....
8:00 **News of the World**..	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells") music ..	Five Star News.....
8:15 Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs....	"George & Dixie"; news.	"Morning Watch": talk..	Post Exchange .....
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls..
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm.....	Colonial News Service...	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 School of the Air..	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 School of the Air..	"Breakfast Club"	Concert; Talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"..
9:45 Dramatization	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition ...	"Your Morning Pickup"..
10:00 Betty Crocker	"Millwheel": music	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News...
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian news	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Contrasts in Melody....	"Help Mate": drama....	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Food Fair"	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"....	U. S. Army Highlights..	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk....	"Story of Mary Marlin"..	News comment	Don Vinton's Orchestra..
11:15 "Man I Married" ..	Mildred Carlson, talk....	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews..	John Kiley: J. McMaster
11:30 'Bright Horizons" ..	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons": sketch..	Press Con.: Mel'dy Str'gs	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale: Cowboy songs	"David Harum": sketch.	Choir Loft	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, News....	Rhythm Revue; Sports..
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane".....	Dramatized News	Defense: Agricul. prgrm	"The Town Crier".....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam".....	Italian Melodies	Francine, songs .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**...
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra.	News Service	"I'll Find My Way".....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Vic & Sade": sk..	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Front Page Farrell"...	Organ recital .....
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	"Singing Strings" ....
2:00 Serial drama	**Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, cond.**	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, News.....	Military Marches .....
2:15 Serial drama		"The Mystery Man".....	Network Orchestra	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:30 Pletcher Wiley's....	**Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, cond.**	"Valiant Lady": drama..	"Music Styled for You"	Jean Harper, songs.....
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....		"Grimm's Daughter".....	orchestra: vocalists	News Service .....
3:00 "Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:30 News: "Snapshots"..	"John's Other Wife"....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Norvo's Orchestra..	Sports and Music.....
3:45 Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Red Norvo's Orchestra..	Sports and Music.....
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs....	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and Music.....
4:15 Musical Camera ..	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music.....
4:30 Interview	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Prechetle, pianist
4:45 Press News	News: Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter. News.....	Musical Program .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin".....	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life".....	Shafter Parker's Circus.	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts".....	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix": sketch.....	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama.	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news.	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk....	"The Town Crier".....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music....	News Service	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Talk; Memory Lane.....	Sports results .....
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy.....	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News..	Dance Orch.; Defense...
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs...	Defense Speakers	News of the World.....	Rio de Janeiro Conf.....	Five Star News; Defense.
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station...	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger";	Jimmie McHale's Orch...
8:15 **Tallulah Bankhead,**	Grand Central Station...	Walter Kidder, songs....	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers .....
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour: Tallulah Bankhead, drama; guests; orchestra; E. Davis**	**"Ask the Children"**..... **"Ask the Children"**..... Charles Laughton; M. Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra** .... **"Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	"Sizing Up the News"... Herbie Kay's Orchestra.. Russell Bennett's Notebook	"PM" Reporter ..... Music of Gay Nineties... The Lyric Theater..... The Lyric Theater.....
9:00 "Playhouse," with Ray Bloch's Orch.. 9:15 9:30 First Nighter: B. 9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	Dramatic sketch ..... Dramatic sketch ..... "Michael Piper": dramatic sketch; News..	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. "Uncle Walter's Dog House": variety	Gabriel Heatter ..... Colonial News Service.. **"America Preferred"; Josef & Rosina Lhevinne**	"Pages From the Classical Album" ..... "Classical Album" ..... "Classical Album" .....
10:00 **"Hap Hazard": comedy; music** .... 10:15 10:30 Jay Wesley, Sports. 10:45 News; Sports	"Party Line": variety.... First Piano Quartet.... News Commentators .... "A to Z in Novelty": talk	"Wings of Destiny": dramatic sketch ..... "Studio X": popular variety program	Cedric Foster, News..... Griff Williams' Orchestra Billy Keaton's Variety Show; orch.; soloists .	Five Star News..... Dance Music ..... Dance Orchestra ..... Dance Orchestra .....
11:00 News Analysis ..... 11:15 Weather: Dance Or. 11:30 Orchestra: Master 11:45 Works of Music...	News: Music ..... "Music You Want"..... "Music You Want"..... "Music You Want".....	News Service ..... Local news; Music..... "Unlimited Horizons"; dramatization; speakers	Dean Hudson's Orch.. Seigfried Wagener .... BBC News; Dance Orch. Dance Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.. Vaughn Monroe's Orch.. "Day's End" ..... "Day's End": News.....

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—News, features and music for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:00 p. m.—News, features and music (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"The World's Literature."
10:45 p. m.—Late News and music.

WBOS 11.87mc, 25.26m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Science News in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"String Time."
7:30 p. m.—Brazilian Information Bulletin.
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—"America Thinks" (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Movieland Stars (Spanish).
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Mosaics.
9:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
10:30 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
10:45 p. m.—American Favorites.
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Connecticut Folk Rallying For War Tasks

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22—Additional war tasks in which many thousands of persons can join, and which provide an outlet for the desire to "do something" in the war effort are being organized rapidly in Connecticut this week. Defense officials welcome plans that will harness the energies of large numbers of persons and contribute at the same time to the conduct of the war.

One such plan is gardening, and the discussion of gardening, conducted publicly this week, indicates some of the difficulties in any such mass activity. There will be many more vegetable gardens in Connecticut this year, it is apparent. Garden clubs are interested. Individuals are asking for gardening information. In some towns community garden plots are being established.

Yet, the Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation pointed out in a formal resolution at its annual meeting, that supplies of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides will be limited, and warned that their use by inexperienced gardeners would be inefficient. The Federation went on record as discouraging gardening by persons without experience, and discouraging all attempts at community gardening.

The reaction was vigorous. Editorials implied that the farmers were trying, primarily, to protect their own markets for vegetables by scaring out the competition. Garden columns in the newspapers, and the pages of garden magazines, continue to promote a "victory garden" campaign in which every homeowner would be invited to join.

The State Defense Council, to date, has expressed no opinion on gardens, but its committee on farm labor is proposing an alternative plan to organize large numbers of persons for food production, through land armies. This Committee will take the lead in organizing women from City areas to work on farms, particularly in vegetable and fruit production.

Collection of scrap metal, waste paper, rags and rubber will be another State-wide activity. A State organization has been set up, held its first meeting this week, and prepared to organize the collection of trash in every community.

Deprecates Lack of Guards

Col. Samuel H. Fisher, State Defense Administrator, is disturbed by the failure of Connecticut manufacturers, many of them making vital war equipment, to set up adequate guards around their plants. Only 22 out of 60 plants, listed by the Colonel as most important in the war program, have taken adequate precautions against sabotage or air raids. "This lethargy," said he, "is what ruined France."

Fingerprinting Turmoil

Liquor dealers are going to find out whether they have to submit to fingerprinting. The State Liquor Control Commission, to check up on aliens employed in liquor establishments, has already begun the fingerprinting process, requiring also a full-face photograph of each employee. Several permit holders have protested, asking why their business should be singled out for this special surveillance and charging "discrimination." Now, in the name of two employees of the Hotel Bond, Hartford, a suit has been filed in Superior Court and the Court has ordered the Commission to explain why the fingerprinting is required.

How Long Does Bus Take?

The Public Utilities Commission has ordered all bus companies to submit new timetables, conforming to the new 40-miles-an-hour speed limit.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 4:45 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Christian Science Program For Friday, Jan. 23

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 16.38mc (19.8m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Camp Grant in Review.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
8:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt.
9:30 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:30 p. m.—"Your Defense Reporter."
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Henry King's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, "Britain Speaks."
11:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.

Huge Trucking Strike Threatens Boston With Higher Wages the Major Issue

5,000 Students to Be Equipped To Train Citizen Defense Units

War Activities in New England

Defense School for Civilians—Six new civilian defense schools—one of them in New England—will be established shortly to train instructors to teach enrolled volunteer groups of citizen defense corps, the War Department announced today. These schools will agument the facilities at the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, school.

The new schools are expected to utilize equipment of colleges and universities now maintaining reserve officer training corps.

"The broad instructional program of the Office of Civilian Defense," the announcement said, "contemplates that a minimum of 5,000 graduates will be necessary to instruct the volunteers. With six additional schools serving as branches of the Edgewood Arsenal School, averaging 50 students per class, graduates can be increased to 8,400 annually."

The new schools will offer 83 hours of instruction, covering all phases of civilian protection, including the technique of extinguishing bombs, fire fighting, rescue work, and decontamination of areas subject to gas attack.

A Hero's Wife—At Newport, R. I., Mrs. Thomas J. H. Trapnell, wife of the Army Major who has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in the Philippines, learned last night of her husband's whereabouts for the first time since the war began.

Informed by a reporter of the honor bestowed on her husband she said: "I'm thrilled and proud, of course—but the greatest relief is to hear of him and know where he is. I hadn't heard from him since war broke out."

She said she and other Army wives were evacuated from the Philippines last May. She has been staying at Newport with a sister.

Major Trapnall, former West Point football star, was cited for delaying an enemy advance. Disregarding enemy gunfire, he set afire a truck on a bridge and remained under the vehicle until the bridge was in flames. He retired slowly in a scout car, picking up wounded and rallying his men.

Aircraft Corporation Speedup—The United Aircraft Corporation announced today that its Pratt & Whitney Division at East Hartford, Conn., would operate on a seven-day basis, effective this week end. A spokesman for the plant, who said that all employees had been notified by letter, said that five-sixths of the plant's manpower would be on the job on any given day with the remainder off on staggered holidays throughout the month amounting to five days per man. All machinery will be manned every day of the week, he said.

Groton Iron Works Renamed—The Electric Boat Company, builder of Navy submarines, has announced it would name the Old Groton Iron Works, formerly a freighter shipyard to which it is expanding, the Victory Plant. Designing the Iron Works is now in progress, and submarine construction is expected to start there in April. Under full production, the Victory Plant will employ 5,000 men.

Destroyer Sponsor Named—The Navy Department has announced that Secretary Frank Knox has designated the wife of Capt. Frank E. Beatty, United States Naval Aide to the Secretary of the Navy, as sponsor for the U. S. destroyer Conway, which will be launched June 30, at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine. The Conway is named in honor of the late William G. Conway of Camden, Maine, a Naval hero of the Civil War.

Edwards Inspection Under Way—A thorough inspection of a large number of New England troops stationed at Camp Edwards is in progress to check up on personnel and unit equipment, it was announced by Camp officials. Main purpose of the inspection is to discover any shortages.

Want to Buy a Roof?—Sheriff Patrick Dupuis, Bristol County, Mass., has a copper roof he wants to sell. It's on the county jail, and according to the Sheriff makes an easy target for enemy planes when the copper shines in the moonlight. Sale of the material, he says, would almost provide enough funds for a new covering for the jail, which is located in New Bedford. County Commissioners are looking into the matter.

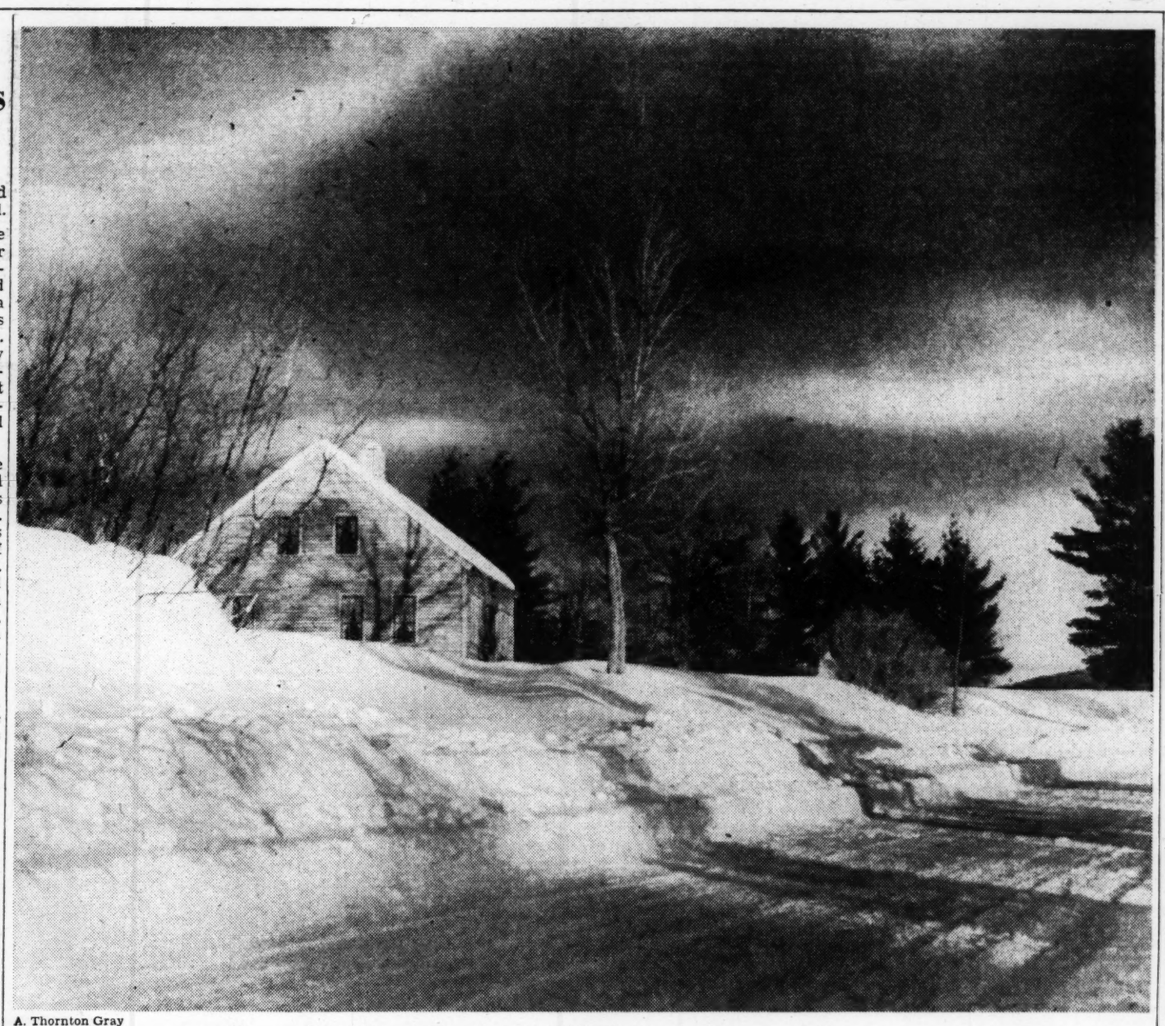
Boyhood Pals Enlist—An even dozen Lawrence, Mass., youths, all friends since childhood, have joined the Marines since the beginning of the week. Six of the "gang" left Monday, five more followed Wednesday, and the twelfth was off today. Included in the group were several former Lawrence High School athletes.

Five Navy Men To Get Crosses

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 22 (AP)—Navy Crosses will be presented to five members of the crew of the Salinas, torpedoed in the North Atlantic before the declaration of war, Rear Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, Commandant of the Newport Naval Base, announced today.

Presentations will be made Jan. 24 in the drill hall of the Naval Training Station by Vice Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Names of those who are to receive the crosses and their accomplishments were not disclosed.



A. Thornton Gray

Over New Hampshire's Hills Falls the Beautiful Snow

This interesting camera study of snow blanketing a traditional Early American home near Dover, N. H., is one of the select prints being exhibited by the New England Council of Camera Clubs at Jordan Marsh Auditorium, starting Monday and continuing through Jan. 31. Work of 147 New England photographers, representing 47 camera clubs, will be shown.

Pickets Slow Motor Freight; Both Sides Called to Parley

A strike of 5,000 or 6,000 trucking employees engaged in the handling of motor freight in and out of Boston appeared to threaten this city today. Some 200 trucks coming and going were delayed by union pickets last night and this morning on turnpikes at a distance from Boston, and then released. Freight, however, was moving.

Whether these "slow down" tactics would develop into a general tieup was not disclosed in the union strategy. The union concerned, Local 25 of the Teamsters, is the largest local labor union of the American Federation of Labor in the State.

"This interruption came without warning," said Ralph H. Cahouet, Counsel for the Employers Group of Motor Freight Carriers, Inc. "Unquestionably a general interruption of the trucking business would serve in part at least to cripple war production at the present time."

The Employers Group, which covers more than 100 of the larger trucking concerns and 90 per cent of the help in the business, has been negotiating with the union for more than a month on terms of a new contract. The old, two year contract expired Jan. 1. Deadlock has persisted. At the last two times that agreements have run out, the two sides had the same difficulty in agreeing and strikes

The major issue this year appeared today to be wages. The union calls for a number of raises of $4 a week over the previous scale, for example, from $36 to $40 and from $40 to $44. The union also asks that the number of holidays be doubled, from six to 12, during which they will be paid double time.

As the employers figure it, some of the demands would run to a 30 per cent increase.

The employers' proposition is that because of the big dislocations in motor freighting, the wage scale of last year's contract be continued for five months, and negotiations then be reopened for a new agreement.

The union has turned this down, and the operators have stood firm.

The union has asked also for a full work week of 44 hours instead of 48, but this has not figured as prominently as has the question of pay.

Other points have also been urged on both sides.

The Employers Group felt the situation so serious that it called an emergency meeting at the Hotel Manger this noon by telegram.

Both sides were summoned to the State House this afternoon by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Board, however, has struggled from time to time since the first of the year to get the employers and the union together.

If the slow-ups turn into a strike, it will be the biggest Boston has seen in more than a year.

Police at Shrewsbury, Mass., reported this morning that pickets had stopped westbound trucks there last night, and then had moved on to a roadside diner 12 miles farther west to halt them again. Usually the delays ran for a couple of hours. Police said that pickets had again stopped trucks this morning, but then had moved on.

Fall River Strike Arbitrated

In efforts to avert spread of a Fall River textile strike already affecting 2,500 workers, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today advanced peace proposals to both union and management.

The strike, according to Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board, arose when members of four independent unions in the King Philip Mill of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates objected to the re-hiring of a single employee.

This employee had been suspended from one of the independent unions—and from his job—for overproducing, the Union claims. The employee later joined the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which is now sole bargaining agent for the mill, and the C. I. O. got him reinstated in the mill.

The independent unions assert their rights are infringed.

General Cole said the mill was currently employed on sub-contracts for parachute cloth and for Army shirts. He said the Board was eager to wind up the affair before it spread to others among the 16,000 Fall River textile workers.

Statewide Daylight Saving Is Forecast

Daylight saving time is expected to go into effect in Massachusetts on Monday, Feb. 9—the date set by President Roosevelt—without action by State authorities, it was learned today.

Although the new Federal statute, signed by the President, applies specifically only to Federal offices and to businesses engaged in interstate commerce, attaches of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said they believed State and local offices and intra-state businesses would follow the Federal example without official urging.

At the Governor's office, doubt also was expressed that there would be any additional hour of daylight saving this summer.

Independent Shipyard Union Pushes Drive

After beating the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in a recent Labor Board election, the Independent Union at the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy, Mass., is carrying the fight to the C. I. O.

Several weeks ago the independent did the unprecedented thing in promoting a league of independent unions in shipyards along the Atlantic coast. In addition, its attorney is now seeking to promote further independent unions in unorganized yards.

This expansion of independent unionism from Fore River promises next a head-on collision with the C. I. O. in the two most important private yards and repair plants in Boston—the Atlantic and Simpson yards.

Since 1938 the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the C. I. O. has been the sole bargaining agency at these two East Boston yards. It is the hope of the independent's attorney, Robert A. Zottoli, of Quincy, to see another independent set up there which will oust the C. I. O.

"The total number of workers in the independent organization, which is called the East Coast Alliance of Shipyard Unions," he said, "is a little more than 100,000. This is more than the C. I. O. has on the East Coast."

The Fore River, Atlantic and Simpson yards in this vicinity have furnished one of the longest struggles over labor organization in the records of the National Labor Relations Board. All three are units of the Bethelehem Steel Company.

"We are forming an independent union in the Simpson and Atlantic yards," said Mr. Zottoli. "We have elected temporary officers and are planning on a permanent election in February.

"The men in the independent movement there have promised us a majority, and if this proves so, we shall ask to be recognized as the sole collective bargaining agency for all the 3,000 workers in the two plants.

General Ship Organized

"This would probably mean an election under the Labor Board.

"Such an election would be the first to be held in these yards, since the Labor Board granted recognition to the C. I. O. without an election, on the basis of some bargaining it had begun with the company. We were not then organized.

"We have also organized the workers in the General Ship & Engine Works in East Boston. They number about 700."

These claims are disputed by the C. I. O. shipbuilding union. The C. I. O. has between 120,000 and 130,000 members on the Atlantic seaboard, or more than the independents, according to Charles S. Palmer, Financial Secretary of its Quincy local.

Called 'Company Unions'

"The independents are all definitely company unions," continued Mr. Palmer.

"The C. I. O. was appointed spokesman for all shipbuilding workers on the Atlantic Coast when the stabilization agreement was recently worked out covering wages, etc. The independents now expect to break in on the Stabilization Committee and undermine the C. I. O. They were barred the last time."

Maine Shoe Walkout; 12½ P. C. Pay Lift Asked

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Jan. 22 (AP)—Nearly 300 workers at the Kesslen Shoe Company's Western Avenue plant here walked out today demanding 12½ per cent wage boosts after the management countered their demands with notice of a seven and one-half per cent increase, effective Feb. 9. Company officials declined to comment on the walkout.

The EASY WAY

to downtown BOSTON

Save your car. Avoid winter driving hazards. Use the rapid transit for fast, safe transportation throughout Greater Boston.

Ride the 'EL'

Broad Powers Conferred On Gov. Sewall

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 22 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall possessed broad war emergency powers conferred unanimously by a special session of the Maine Legislature.

[Similar powers were conferred upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts last year before the war began. Mr. Saltonstall invoked these powers on Dec. 29—three weeks after the Japanese attack—and has called the Legislature into special session, beginning next Monday, to continue them. In Rhode Island, Gov. J. Howard McGrath also has asked the Legislature for drastic emergency powers.]

Governor Sewall, who signed the bill soon after receiving it last night, was expected to promulgate rules and regulations promptly for air-raid precautions, evacuation of air-raid shelters, blackouts and other activities of the civilian population in connection with the war.

The Governor was empowered to proclaim, at his discretion, an extraordinary emergency during which he could utilize all the manpower and material resources of the State for the assistance of the military, for the protection of the populace, or for enforcement of law.

He would, however, lose the powers granted in such an emergency unless he called the Legislature into session within 30 days.

The legislators armed the Governor with an "emergency war fund," estimated at approximately $1,100,000. The bulk of this fund was derived through increased liquor tax revenue.

The law directed the Governor to organize a Maine Civilian Defense Corps whose membership would have the powers and immunities of constables without respect for town or county boundaries.

Goodwin Means It—40-Miles

Rigid enforcement of the 40-mile-an-hour speed limit on main highways was announced today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to curb the growing number of automobile accident fatalities.

The 40-mile-an-hour limit was originally set by Mr. Goodwin during the scare over a gasoline shortage. When that condition subsided, enforcement of the 40-mile-an-hour limit was relaxed somewhat. Recently the Registrar urged motorists not to exceed 40 miles an hour, to conserve their tires.

Today, faced with a record of 95 fatalities in automobile accidents in December, 1941, compared with 71 in the corresponding 1940 month, Mr. Goodwin said, "drastic action must be taken immediately to cut down speeding because the highway death rate is increasing rapidly."

He warned that "from now on every person going over 40 miles an hour will have his license suspended if he has any previous complaint on record. And, any driver clocked at 50 miles per hour will have his license taken away regardless of his prior record."

At the same time Mr. Goodwin announced that he had suspended for 30 days the licenses and the registration of five motorists reported by State Police as exceeding 70 miles an hour.

Emphasizing the mounting fatality rate Mr. Goodwin pointed out that during the first 21 days of January, 43 persons were killed, compared with 27 in the corresponding period of 1940.

MacArthur Day Sought for Jan. 26

Designation of Jan. 26 as "Gen. Douglas MacArthur Day" to honor the commander of the Philippine defense forces on his birthday is proposed by Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader in the Massachusetts Senate.

The Boston Senator filed in the office of the Clerk of the Senate a petition to carry out his plan.

"In filing this petition," he said, "I had in mind the happy coincidence of the General Court being called into special session on the birthday of this great American General. I shall ask Governor Saltonstall to include a recommendation to this effect in his message to the special session of the Legislature."

Local Boards Told To Be Ready For Ration Expansion

That local rationing boards may soon be delegated to ration numerous other products than tires was indicated today after Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Board, instructed the local organizations to be ready on short notice to undertake such added tasks.

Mr. Joyce pointed out that on Feb. 2 controlled distribution of new automobiles is scheduled to begin.

Boards in larger communities throughout the State were urged to set up sub-stations in central locations to conduct rationing of other products than tires and cars.

Meanwhile, Mr. Joyce said that at a meeting of State Rationing Administrators in Chicago Saturday he will seek to learn whether Federal funds would be available for increased expenditures which States and local communities will otherwise have to pass on to local taxpayers.

In answer to the request made by Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, that the Department heads curtail use of State-owned cars to conserve tires, the seven State cars in the State Department of Public Utilities were ordered garaged for an indefinite period. This announcement was made by Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Meins said that the departments inspector will use public transportation facilities. Only when inspectors visit isolated areas where no public transportation is available, or "in an extreme emergency," will the department cars be used, he said.

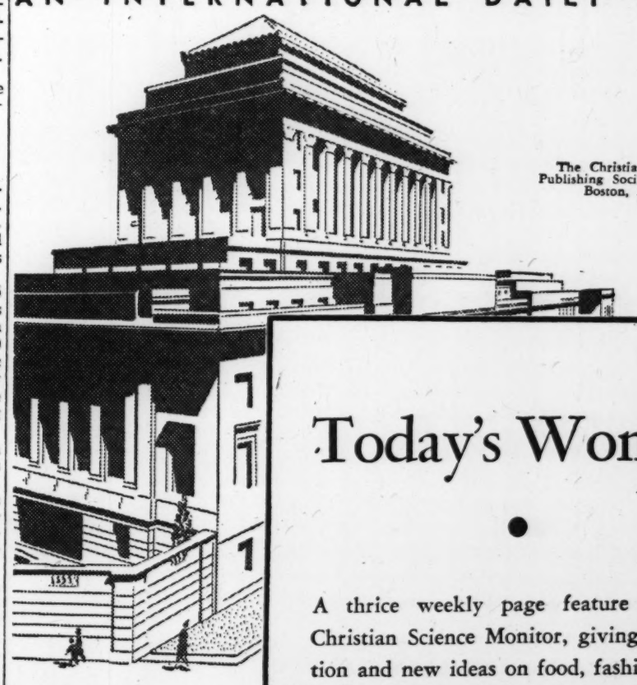
May Not Keep 'Em Rollin'

By a Staff Photographer

Talking Over Their Grievances

Truck employees below headquarters of Local 25 of Teamsters' Union at 81 Clinton Street, largest labor union in Boston and biggest local unit of American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts. Inset, Ralph H. Cahouet, counsel for the Employers Group of Motor Freight Carriers, Inc.

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER



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Today's Woman

A thrice weekly page feature of The Christian Science Monitor, giving inspiration and new ideas on food, fashions, and homemaking to women. An unusual page; no syndicated articles are used, but everything is written exclusively for the Monitor. Another of the many family features of this universally enjoyed newspaper.

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Navy and Big Business Back Vichy

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Partisans of Marshal Philippe Pétain's authoritarianism frequently stress the so-called stability of the present regime, thus contrasting it favorably with the Republican setup where cabinet followed cabinet in quick succession.

In reality, this stability is but a front. Behind the scenes, the struggle for power continues incessantly and various pressure groups succeed, at least temporarily, in attaining their goal under the cloak of the veteran Marshal's personal prestige.

The parliamentary regime in France was, indeed, imperfect, but its practices today seem virtuous compared to the intrigues and the fights for personal power prevalent in Vichy.

Marshal Pétain always insists on the legality of his regime, which he affirms was voted into power by the overwhelming majority of the French National Assembly—that is a combined session of the Senate and the House of Deputies.

Action of Assembly

When, after the defeat, France's legislators first met again, the vote was indeed 569 to 80 in favor of a change in the Constitution, and for Marshal Pétain as chief of the French state. The Marshal's majority becomes, however, far less impressive when it is remembered that 75 Communist deputies had been excluded from the Chamber, and that 200 democrats, by sailing to North Africa, had fallen into Pierre Laval's trap. None of these were able to attend the Assembly.

As to the rest, there is evidence that even the overwhelming majority of those present were under the impression that after the revision of the Constitution, normal parliamentary activity should be resumed.

Shortly after, however, Mr. Laval liquidated Parliament, sending its members on "leave." Protests by Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, and Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate, were politely but firmly silenced. Many a deputy and senator tried to protest in his own constituency, but they were soon arrested and confined to Vals-les-Bains.

In August of last year, Marshal Pétain finally threw off the mask. A decree abolished the representatives' remunerations and exiled the Parliament to Châtelguyon, a small health resort near Vichy.

Scheme Fails to Work

If M. Laval, and his successor, Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, succeeded in liquidating parliamentary activities, they have failed, and perhaps not unwillingly so, to provide France with a new form of popular representation. Vichy has, at various times, half-heartedly attempted to set up an organization that might give expression to public opinion, but Marshal Pétain was finally forced to declare openly that his scheme was unworkable.

A year ago, the French National Council was established by executive decree. The Council, whose 200 members were to be nominated by the Marshal, was but a poor substitute for Parliament. In reality, this assembly never met in full session. All that was done was to set up five special commissions. The Government would seem to fear a hostile demonstration, even on the part of this carefully selected body. So the meeting never took place. A sub-committee charged with writing a new constitution did not satisfy Marshal Pétain's totalitarian followers. It had, in fact, in October, 1941, overwhelmingly rejected a dictatorial form of government.

The establishment of a new popular party to back the regime was no more successful than the Substitute Parliament. In January, 1941, the Comité du Rassemblement pour la Revolution Nationale was set up. It was short lived. After a few months, official statements made no more mention of it.

More effective was the transformation of the Légion des Anciens Combatants (Legion of War Veterans) into a political party. The Legion was originally a Vichy-made league of ex-service men. Now Marshal Pétain extended the privilege of membership not merely to those who had fought, but to all those willing to volunteer their services for the National Revolution.

Single Party System

The political pattern is that of the totalitarian single-party system. The Legion counts over a million and a half members who have sworn allegiance to Marshal Pétain, and who exercise some kind of supervision over the population at large. Reports from France, however, make it abundantly clear that control by the Legion is far less effective than that of the Nazi or Fascist party.

Numerous Socialists, Communists and Free Masons, all determined enemies of the regime, have succeeded in joining the Legion. Under cover of membership they are now in a position to undermine it.

Having liquidated the elected representatives of the French people and paralyzed all attempts at new representation, the various pressure groups that worked behind the scenes succeeded in gaining control of power. When, on that day in June, which saw the rise of the Pétain Government, the key positions were well divided between the General Staff and M. Laval and his followers.

Navy and Business

Since then, and especially since the ouster of Laval, different groups have continuously struggled for power. Among these groups are the Army, the Roman Catholic Traditionalists, the group nearest to Marshal Pétain, the monarchist followers of Charles Maurras, the neo-socialists of the Marquet and Déat type, the radical fascist elements headed by Jacques Doriot, and many others. Any or all of these groups may at one time or other succeed in gaining representation—yet, their influence is largely outbalanced by the two elements which are, today, the true rulers of France: Big Business and the Navy.

The powerful position of these two groups is predominantly due to two facts: They are strongly anti-British, and thus well liked by the Nazis, and they dispose of great material power: The French fleet and the industrial plants of France.

Since Admiral Darlan's appointment to the Vice-Presidency in February, 1941, and his resignation as Marshal Pétain's successor, he has managed to control all important administrative posts, either directly or through his partisans. Admiral Darlan himself is Minister of the Army and Navy, as well as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He further controls the Information and Propaganda Service of the Government. Many other vital positions are held by navy men: Rear Admiral Charles Platon is Minister of Colonies; Vice-Admiral Fernet is Secretary-General of the National Council; Admiral Pierre Gouton is head of the Commissioners of Authority, new French super-police; Rear Admiral René Bard is Chief of Police in Paris, and Admiral Michelier is vice-president of the French Armistice Commission.

After the disappearance of General Charles Huntzinger, Admiral Darlan appointed Admiral C. J. L. Bourrague, defender of Dakar, chief of the French General Staff. Navy men likewise administer the colonial empire; in Tunisia we find Admiral Jean Esteva, in Indo-China Admiral Jean Decoux; Vice-Admiral Fenard in Algiers, Rear Admiral Georges Roberts in Martinique and Guadaloupe.

Business Holds Power

If the political administration of France and of the empire, is today in the hands of Admiral Darlan and his clique, positions of economic significance are occupied by representatives of Big Business.

Pierre Pucheu, former executive secretary to the French Steel Trust, heads the Ministry of the Interior; François Lehideux, son-in-law of the automobile king, M. Renault, and himself an industrialist, the Ministry of Economy.

Paul Charbin, Minister of Distribution, comes from the silk industry and is President of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce. Jacques Barnaud, director of the Worms-Bank, was appointed special French delegate for negotiations with Germany, and C. J. Gignoux, former president of the French Employers' Association, was made secretary of the Economic Section of the National Council.

The Pétain regime undertook the gigantic task of completely reorganizing home administration. By December, 1940, four fifths of all Prefects and nine tenths of all subprefects had been removed. Municipal administration, too, was thoroughly overhauled and placed under the authority of the central government.

The next purge occurred when Admiral Darlan found it expedient to instal his followers in the most important provincial administrative posts. Local government is now supervised by the new Commissioners of Authority, headed by Admiral Goutton. This measure was taken so as to make doubly sure that the policy followed would be that approved by Admiral Darlan.

This shrewdly calculated system, intended to secure French obedience to Admiral Darlan's wishes and those of his Allies, does not work so well. The French people do not find it easy to forego a long tradition of self-determination and popular government. Pressure groups may run the Vichy machine, but they can never succeed in moulding French public opinion. France is unlikely to submit to an authoritarian regime. It is this will of resistance which explains the continuous complaints by France's new masters, and their eternal threats to crush all opponents. But there are forces in France that are determined to free themselves from the domination of groups, who, profiting from the country's defeat, have temporarily usurped power. The French people as a whole look to again having a government capable of expressing the free will of a free people.

Food Riots in France Cause Vichy Concern

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 22

The food situation in France was reported last night to have led to riots in at least four cities.

In the Mediterranean city of Sete, between Marseille and the Spanish border, dockworkers seized the City Hall.

Other demonstrations occurred in Nimes and Montpelier in the Marseille area. Vichy authorities were reported seriously concerned lest the disorders spread.

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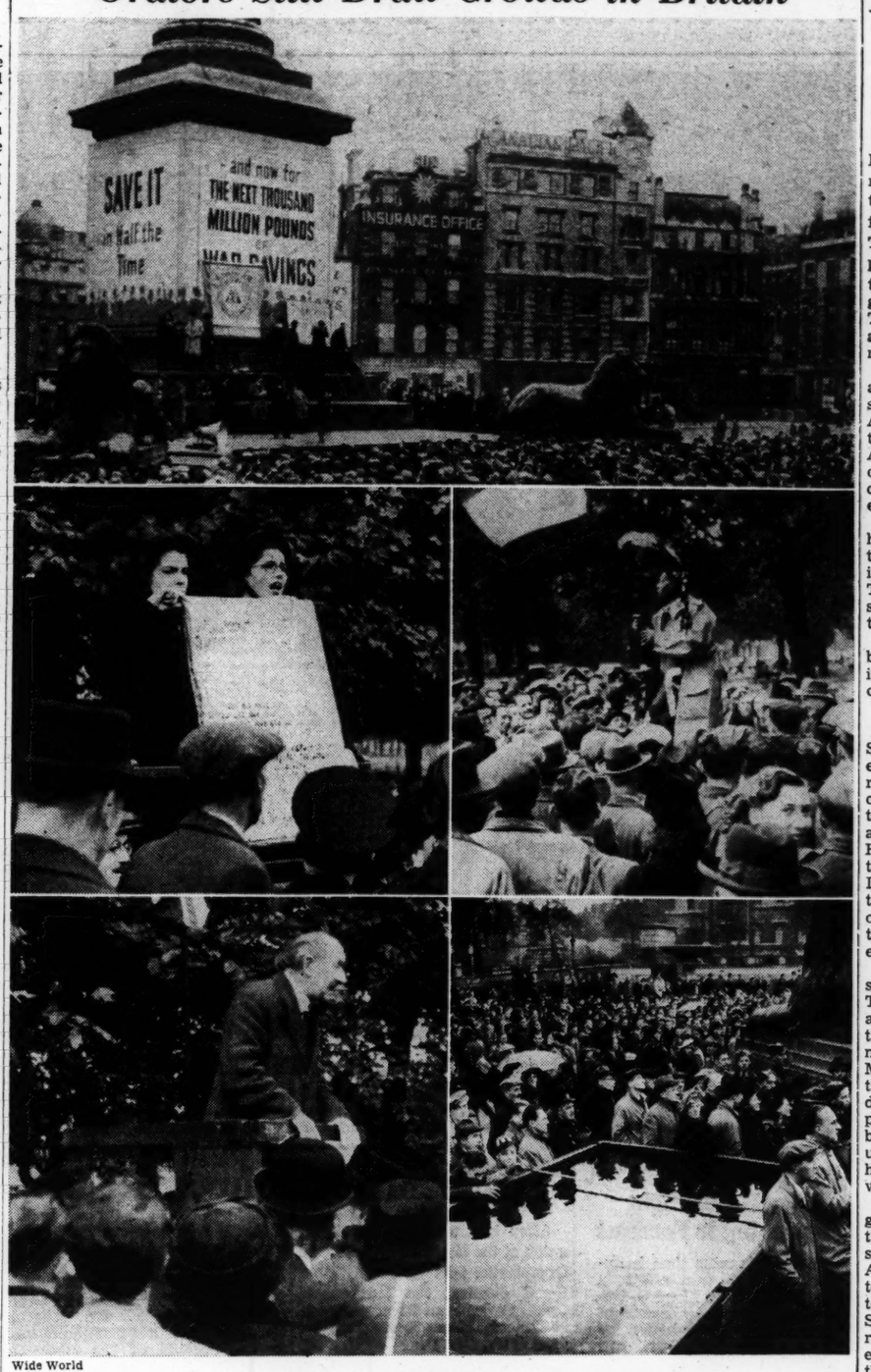
Orators Still Draw Crowds in Britain



Wide World

Some Typical London Scenes

Londoners, despite the fact that Britain is concentrating on the war, still continue their traditional habit of listening to orators. Top is a typical scene at a Trafalgar Square, London, meeting recently called to support aid to Russia. Center left: Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon is never complete without the Salvation Army conducting services. Center right: A group in Hyde Park listens to a "soap-box" orator. Lower left is another "soap-box" orator. Lower right is another crowd in Trafalgar Square, with one of the many "fire-precaution" water tanks in the foreground.

Greater Mobility in Air War Seen With Pick-a-Back Plane

By the British Press Service

NEW YORK — Pick-a-back aircraft operation—in which two planes, one mounted on the back of the other, take off together and are then uncoupled in mid-air—may prove the answer to the United Nation's problem of how to achieve greater mobility in air warfare.

This suggestion was made by Maj. Oliver Stewart, British air expert, in a British Broadcasting Corporation radiocast, picked up by the British Press Service Listening Post in New York.

The pick-a-back, or composite aircraft consists of two aircraft, one superimposed on the other, and both locked together.

They take off as one unit, the larger machine being underneath and the smaller one, which is intended to do the job, on top.

Both Aid in Take-Off

Both machines help each other during the take-off. Each one contributes something to the lift by giving its wing surface, and to the thrust, by running its engines. In this way, the upper machine can be loaded up to a big weight, yet can be taken from a small or rough aerodrome. It it had to take off in the ordinary way, under its own power, it would need a bigger and better aerodrome.

The main advantage of a composite launching, Major Stewart declared is that a unit is created which can operate from comparatively small and ill-prepared aerodromes, and yet have with it in the larger components, aircraft which could do the transport work.

"One of the first requirements in achieving mobility for land-based aircraft," he continued, "is to give them sufficient power in taking off to carry their special equipment including such equipment as bomb hoists, cranes, and spares. Small or improvised aerodromes present a problem in this regard to which composite launching may be the answer."

Analyzing the mobility factor in enemy air operations, Major Stewart said it had played a major part in Axis strategy both in Libya and in the timing of Japan's attack in the Far East. Japan, he contended, was brought into the war when German air strength was waning, to draw the United Nations' air strength to the Far East and thus weaken their air position in Libya sufficiently to permit Gen. Erwin Rommel to take the initiative.

Superior Mobility

He continued to explain that the German Air Force enjoys superior mobility and can, therefore, pin down more than its own strength in Europe, the Middle East, and Russia. Neither the British nor the American air forces have the mobility necessary to allow us to reinforce British air power largely and quickly in the Pacific without dangerously weakening it elsewhere, he stated.

Events, therefore, he added, point to the need for devising means of conferring increased mobility on some sections of our air forces. Ship-borne aircraft have mobility but they cannot face land-based aircraft on equal terms, as the latter have superiority in size.

The essential, he said, is to find a method of giving land-based aircraft something approaching the mobility of ship-based aircraft. Given such mobility, he said, the Axis' enemies could recover their position in the Pacific, as their "aircraft engineering has proved itself superior to that of the Axis on many occasions."

Only a Feeler, Assert British Of Nazi Penetration in Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 22 (AP)—Striking out from the El Agheila Area with most of the tanks still remaining to him, the Axis Commander, Gen. Erwin Rommel, has struck about 10 miles into British imperial positions, the Middle East Command acknowledged today, but an informed source held that this was probably little more than a feeler stroke.

[Berlin dispatches picked up by radio said German and Italian armored units in a surprise attack drove back British forces deployed in front of Axis positions in North Africa and claimed the British were fleeing toward Agedabia.]

The British said that besides testing the strength of the advanced columns facing him in the last Axis foothold in Cirenaica General Rommel might also have been seeking to relieve the pressure on his El Agheila positions and thus gain time to consolidate them for a real stand.

The British communiqué referred to the counter-thrust yesterday as a "reconnaissance in force," with three strong Axis columns favored by low visibility in their drive 10 miles east of the line running south from Mersa Brega.

[It was a "reconnaissance in force" by the German-reinforced Axis armies which last April turned the first British invasion of Libya into a retreat from El Agheila. El Agheila, just short of Tripolitania, or western Libya, was the deepest point of the first British drive.]

Although the British commentator said there was no indication that General Rommel had attempted a real counter-offensive with reinforcements, he acknowledged that the chief concern of the Middle East RAF in recent days had been to block eastward movement of supplies through Tripolitania.

Reminded pointedly that the British minimized the first stages of the withdrawal last April from Aredabia and Bengasi, the informant enjoined that General Rommel now was on the defensive and that any commander in a like position would periodically reconnoiter in force to test opposing dispositions.

He said that Mersa Brega was part of the El Agheila position and that a penetration of 10 miles was not particularly significant in such vast territory.

He emphasized that prevailing weather conditions prevented aerial reconnaissance and that only light ground forces had been in contact lately with General Rommel's army. These, according to GHQ, fell back successfully, inflicting casualties as they retired.

Axis Prods Turkey On Dardanelles Issue

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 22—The Dardanelles issue has again been raised in the Turkish Capital through a reputed statement by former American Ambassador to Turkey, John van A. MacMurray, published in the Baltimore Sun that Russia had intentions of gaining control of the Dardanelles. The Soviet agency Tass has issued a categorical denial of the statement.

Axis propaganda has immediately seized upon the supposed statement of the former American Ambassador and Berlin continues to insinuate that both Britain and America agreed to deliver control of the Dardanelles to the Russians during the recent Moscow Conference.

Unfortunately Axis propaganda has impressed the Turks. The fact that an American Ambassador who is considered a sincere friend of Turkey is reputed to have made such a statement has lent color to this false report.

However, Allied diplomacy has been able to counteract the bad impression caused by publication of the Tass report.

Reassured by Envoy

Yesterday Soviet Ambassador Sergei A. Vinogradoff visited Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and reassured him that Moscow had only the friendliest intentions toward Turkey and yesterday afternoon British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen had a two hour interview with President Ismet Inonu during which he told the Turkish President the results of his visit to Moscow and gave details of his talks with Soviet leaders.

The fact that the British Ambassador is known to have explained Turkish policy to Soviet leaders and the fact that he brought back the friendliest messages from Premier Joseph Stalin and Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff to the Turkish Foreign Minister has done much to reassure Turkish public opinion which had again been disturbed by the Nazi insinuations that the Russians were hoping to gain control of the vital waterway.

Undoubtedly German propaganda is now working to frighten the Turks about a possible Russian menace and it is learned from Axis sources that Germany plans to attempt to persuade the Turks to join the Nazi crusade against the Soviets. Fortunately the clear and realistic policy of the Turkish Government remains undisturbed by these Nazi maneuvers and it is certain that Turkey hasn't the slightest intention of being deceived by Nazi intrigues. Turkey intends to remain neutral in the present German-Russian war and it is not led astray by the siren voices from Berlin.

Berlin's Anxiety Shown

The fact that the Nazis are reduced to such strategy shows how nervous Berlin is about growing pro-Allied sentiment in Turkey and indeed it is evidence of a lack of confidence in the Nazi Government in Germany, for only the simplest Turks would believe that Russia would launch an attack on Turkey when it is so deeply engaged in driving the Germans from its frontiers.

Undoubtedly the Nazis have decided to launch a new propaganda campaign in Turkey in an attempt to frighten the Turks and it's regarded as unfortunate that indiscreet remarks of American diplomats should furnish material for Axis propaganda.

However, German defeats in Russia and Axis defeats in Libya have made a deep impression on the Turks. The average Turk now feels Germany is losing the war and while he may be nervous over the possible intention of the Soviet Government he looks to Britain and America to protect Turkey from any possible Russian pretensions.

Since this correspondent has been in the Turkish Capital he has been impressed by the many manifestations of pro-Allied sentiments among the simple Turkish people. For example, Turkish soldiers who have recently received new British boots from Palestine now call these well-made boots Churchills and tell each other that they are a present from the great British Prime Minister.

Germans Unpopular

Moreover, Germans living in this country, realizing their growing unpopularity, only speak French in public because they know the sound of German enrages the average Turk. Last week at the annual press ball here attended by the entire diplomatic corps and members of the Turkish Government, the way the Turkish Minister talked only to Allied Ambassadors and the way the Germans were isolated was remarked upon by all those present.

During the last few days there have been rumors here that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is anxious to visit Turkey in order to see Ambassador Franz von Papen and other Axis agents and discover reasons why Germany's prestige has fallen so low in this country, However, foreign diplomatic circles here think these rumors are Axis inspired and have been launched by the Nazis to see how the Turkish Government would react to such a visit.

British Bombers Increase Attacks In Mediterranean

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—British bombers in the Mediterranean basin are undertaking a heavy offensive, the Air Ministry News Service reported today, apparently designed to circumvent a possible Axis thrust against Malta or Axis attempts to strengthen retreating armies in Libya.

The weight of the attacks on Sicilian air bases was marked by a ten-hour raid on the night of Jan. 20 when wave after wave of Wellington bombers swept in from the sea and blasted at the Catania Airdrome.

The News Service said pilots reported many direct hits on runways and buildings, and claimed numerous Axis aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

With an improvement in the weather in North Africa, Royal Air Force heavy and medium bombers were harassing Axis lines of communication with forces seeking to dig in west of El Agheila.

Meanwhile British bombers carried out a raid in force on Northwest Germany last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

The air ministry said the British bombers attacked the ports of Bremen and Emden, airdromes in Holland and docks at Boulogne.

Six British planes were acknowledged missing.

Not Needle—But Live Cow

MONTROSE, Colo. Roy Guild, farmer, was surprised— pleasantly —to find a live cow buried under one of his hay stacks. Bossy had been missing a month. He decided she had wandered into a tunnel-like opening in the stack and been trapped in a slide. It was warm inside and there was plenty to eat.

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Hungary Seen as Pawn In New Nazi Offensive

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—The fact that Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, head of the German High Command, has gone to Budapest so soon after the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, is thought here to indicate that Hungary is cast for an important role in Axis plans whereby Hitler hopes once more to wrest initiative from Russia and resume a triumphant march eastwards.

Of late there have been signs that many Hungarians have been growing restive at the subservience of their government to Germany.

According to some experts, including Free Hungarian Radio Kossuth, the location of which is unknown, except that it broadcasts from somewhere in the center of Europe, the most active opposition comes from a group of Army officers headed by Gen. Henry Werth, who vacated the post of Chief of the General Staff about four months ago.

At that time it was thought that General Werth had been removed because he wanted to go further than the Government in building up a Hungarian expeditionary force in Russia. It now appears possible that he resigned voluntarily for precisely the opposite reason.

More Troops Sought

But whatever is the truth about General Werths' attitude, it is clear that Hungary is now being strongly pressed for more troops by both senior partners in the Axis.

The alternatives with which the Hungarian Government is being confronted appear to be either to send more men to the Russian front or take over the occupation of a large part of Yugoslavia or both.

Neither alternative can be very welcome. It is already clear that the Germans are in serious difficulties on the Russian front and the Hungarians have ocular evidence of the activities of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, Minister of War, Navy and Air Force, and his forces in Yugoslavia.

To dissuade the Hungarians from refusing, therefore, the Germans have once more begun to talk about Transylvania and to stress Rumanian willingness to co-operate. The obvious warning is thereby conveyed to Hungary that if it is not careful Hitler and Mussolini will revise the 1940 Vienna Award in Rumania's favor.

Thus the mention of Rumanian troops in the latest Berlin communiqués about the Crimea may not be entirely unconnected with Mirshal Keitel's visit to Budapest. It is at any rate firmly believed in Balkan circles in London that only a handful of Rumanian troops remains in the front line. The rest are stated to have been sent home before the winter.

Closely Bound to Axis

The present regimes in both Hungary and Rumania stand or fall with the Axis. In both countries, however, there is strong underground opposition which is only prevented from rebelling by fear of the consequences. The moment Germany begins to falter the unanimous prediction of Balkan experts is that Gen. Ion Antonescu's Government will be pushed out and possibly King Michael with it. The logical successor would be a republic with "We want Transylvania" as the watchword.

Something of the same sort is predicted for Hungary. But whereas Rumanian republicans would find friends among the Czechoslovaks, the Yugoslavs and perhaps the Russians, too, Hungarian republicans would still be surrounded by enemies.

The Czechoslovaks want to receive back sub-Carpathian Ruthenia and parts of Slovakia which were taken after Munich. Yugoslavia wants back the areas taken last summer after the occupation by Germany. And, of course, the Rumanians want Transylvania.

Outcome Eagerly Awaited

In these circumstances it is difficult to see how the Hungarians can resist Marshal Keitel. Yet if they submit they face the prospect either of seeing their best troops decimated by frost or fire on the Ukraniian steppes or of being forced into open war against the Yugoslavs—the only one of their neighbors with whom they have ever been on reasonably friendly terms and with whom they have so far avoided coming into actual conflict, although the two states are legally at war with one another.

In this situation Central European experts are eagerly awaiting the outcome of Marshal Keitel's visit, as they expect to learn a good deal therefrom about Germany's military situation.

If the outcome is indecisive it will be taken as an indication that Hitler still feels confident not only of holding the Russians, but of resuming the offensive in the spring. If Marshal Keitel drives the Hungarians into full military co-operation it will be regarded as a sign that Hitler is getting desperate.

If Hungary were to have the apparent audacity to say no (which is highly improbable), the whole world would immediately realize that the breakup of the Hitler war machine was already in progress.

A Pearl Harbor Effect

LEAVENWORTH, Wash., Jan. 22 (AP)—The attack on Pearl Harbor had a telling effect on the enrollment of Leavenworth High School. Twenty-seven of its 100 male students have enlisted in the Navy.

They'll Do No More 'Fishing' for Japan

Union Jack Replaces Rising Sun

A Canadian sailor raises the Union Jack on one of the former Japanese fishing vessels.

Associated Press

Canada Rounds Up Fishing Fleet

Dominion authorities have seized all Pacific Coast fishing craft operated by persons of Japanese origin. The ships will be leased or bought from their owners and turned over to Canadian fishermen. Here are some of the vessels tied up at Steveston on Vancouver Island.

Retreat Critical for Nazis

By Kirke L. Simpson

Wide World-Associated Press

Regardless of where and when Hitler now hopes to establish his winter line across Russia, loss of the Mozhaisk bulge is a grave strategic setback for the Nazis.

Coupled with earlier loss of the Rostov and Kerch peninsula keys to attack on the Caucasus, and mounting Russian threats to the whole German northern flank above Moscow, it means the Nazis will lack the best springboards for the new offensive they talk about launching "in the spring." They might have to start again virtually at the Dneiper River line in the center and south, and almost back at the Russian frontier north of the Dneiper.

There is little as yet to warrant the conclusion that Russian recapture of war-ravaged Mozhaisk marks the beginning of a German retreat to the Dneiper. It seems obvious, however, that a retreat in the center beyond Vyazma Junction is in progress on a front of unindicated width.

The north-south rail and road line from Rzhev, through Vyazma to Bryansk, which supported the Mozhaisk bulge, is already cracked by the Russians to the south and rendered useless in the north. Bryansk itself is menaced by the Russian break-through to the north at Lyudinovo. The Rzhev junction pivot on the upper Volga also is threatened from three sides.

Only the center section of the Rzhev-Bryansk line, between Vyazma and the vicinity of Lyudinovo, is still in German hands. There appear to be more or less isolated pockets of German resistance north and west of retaken Kaluga; but the Russian southern pincer jaw already west of Lyudinovo and stretching northeastward to Mosalsk renders their position precarious.

Whether the Germans backtracking from Mozhaisk can escape to Vyazma down the main Smolensk-Moscow route appears doubtful. Rearguard action west of Mozhaisk, in the vicinity of historic Borodino, is reported. It was there Napoleon scored the victory that allowed him to reach Moscow, only to meet utter disaster in a winter retreat.

There have been persistent reports of Russian straddling of the Vyazma-Mozhaisk route near Gjatsk, midway between Borodino and Vyazma and 35 miles in the rear of the retreating Germans. From the Kostino area on the Kaluga-Vyazma railroad, another Russian spearhead is pointed northwestward at Vyazma, 50 miles away.

Some military observers expect a new German stand at Vyazma, integrated with an effort to hold also the Ugra River bulge southeast of that point in lieu of the lost Mozhaisk position. The strongest natural defense position on the Napoleonic road is west of Vyazma, however, along the rise of the Dneiper, 60 miles east of Smolensk.

If this is an accurate appraisal, it is doubtful that more than rearguard actions will mark the further retreat of the Nazis until the front is west of Vyazma. Yet the loss of the Mozhaisk spring board, thrusting within less than 60 miles of Moscow, means the German spring offensive in the center would have to start 100 miles or more west of where the concluding 1941 central attack ended.

Archbishop of York Warns Not to Seek Vengeance on Enemy

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Archbishop of York asserted today there should be punishment of the enemy for war crimes but not in a spirit of vengeance.

In a presidential address at the convocation of York, he said:

"The Prime Minister undoubtedly was right when he included retribution among our war aims. . . . Yet when we applaud the purpose that just retribution means vindication of moral principle, we must take care that this is indeed the end we seek.

"It is easy to slide from the obligation to impose retribution into a desire to exact vengeance and this is a naked evil. . . ."

Venice Canals Frozen, Temperature Drops to 7

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Canals of Venice are frozen over and temperatures of seven degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, have been reported in a cold wave in Northern Italy, the Paris radio said today, quoting Rome reports.

Reds Push Pursuit of Nazis At Mozhaisk Without Letup

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 22

Soviet soldiers shelled the rear guard of a retreating German army in the snows seven miles west of recaptured Mozhaisk and hammered its flanking units today.

There was heavy fighting also on the southern front, the midday communiqué reported, in which 1,400 German officers and men were killed.

On the Mozhaisk front, the pursuing Russians captured 11 German guns, 53 motor vehicles and 15 motorcycles, the communiqué added.

In 40-below zero weather—so cold it coats exposed hair and eyelashes with frost—the heavily clad troops of Lieut. Gen. Leonid Gorovo pressed the advantage of their greatest victory on the central front.

They proclaimed the Battle of Moscow was ended with the recapture of Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of the capital, and sought to give the German survivors not a moment to blast out even fox-holes for a new stand on the road to Smolensk.

The frontal offensive had gained a mile since it was announced yesterday the invaders had been driven to the six-mile mark beyond Mozhaisk.

[Russian dispatches to London said the road to Smolensk, reported German field headquarters on the Dnieper, was crowded. Red army artillery was reported to be hurling big shells into the German ranks.

British analysts said shattering of the Mozhaisk salient put Russia in a position to strike its next major blow along the Donets Basin front, from Kharkov to the Sea of Azov. They expressed belief possession of that area was vital for Soviet defense against a new German attack expected in the spring.]

The Soviet Information Bureau said remnants of the 7th and 197th Infantry Divisions, the 3d Motor Division and the 321st Infantry Regiments, made up the German forces fleeing Mozhaisk, over which the Soviet flag was hoisted again Jan. 19. The flanking attacks around Mazhaisk were pressed meanwhile and 25 settlements were reported retaken on the north wing alone.

Dispatches from the southwestern front (a term which might refer either to the Donets Basin or the Crimea) said a series of violent German counterattacks had been repulsed through the joint action of Soviet cavalry and artillery.

[Meanwhile the Finnish Army Command announced today that its troops had wiped out most of a Russian regiment which penetrated Finnish lines north of Lake Onega.]

Other dispatches from Moscow said five or six trains filled with wounded German soldiers had been moving westward every day from Mozhaisk in the last days of the German-defense of that key city.

Russian soldiers entering Mozhaisk found the town itself not so badly damaged as some others which the Germans have occupied and then lost.

Front-line reports said the Russians found orders by which the Germans planned to take a large proportion of the Mozaisk population with them in their retreat, but the suddenness of the final Soviet attack prevented this.

The culminating assault on Mozhaisk was made from three sides and the Nazis finally broke in panic, leaving but a few covering units which were quickly accounted for.

All reports stressed the artillery role in the attack. Artillery units under Commanders Berestoff, Kuzmin and Akhriaoff blazed away before the final charge, concentrating particularly on a sector near the railway station. As the fire increased, Soviet troops gained the station and ran up the Red Flag. The cannon were dragged into position on hand-drawn sleds by Red Army men often wallowing chest-deep in snow.

The temperature was always far below zero, but the big guns fired day and night.

Finding the roads heavily mined northeast of Mozhaisk, the Russians suddenly shifted the weight of their attack to the west, almost at the point where the Germans first entered the town, and drove in a wedge which took the suburban village of Chertanovo.

They're Versatile Things— "Jeeps" Round Up Cattle

CAMP STEWART, Ga. (AP)—A versatile thing in the Army "Jeep," the transportation contraption that resembles an automobile.

It's now, among other things, a cow-auto. Military police with lariats ranged this 280,000 acre reservation in jeeps and rounded up 20 head of cattle.

Moscow Warm With Victory At Mozhaisk Despite 40 Below

By an Associated Press Correspondent who has just arrived in Moscow from the temporary Capital at Kuibyshev.

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 — The capital of Russia, although gripped in a cold of 40 degrees below zero, glowed today over the Red Army's newest triumph at Mozhaisk, where the Nazi spearhead thrust deep into the heart of Russia had been turned back.

On getting off the ice-covered train, which took six nights and five days of severe traveling to reach here from Kuibyshev, the first thing we heard was Red Army soldiers warmly passing the word, "We've taken Mozhaisk."

Ten dollars and eighty cents was the price of a ticket on the train, which, after all, did what it was supposed to do—get you here, closer to the fighting.

It didn't go fast. But perhaps that is a tribute to the Russian war effort. Civilians simply come second, third or even fourth when it's freight that may win the war. You definitely feel the lift of victory in this capital of the Russias.

There are smiles on peoples' faces, there is laughter amid the lower depths of the mercury.

Streetcars, busses and subways are filled with people cheerfully going about their business.

Two things are most evident today—the Germans are going and low temperatures have arrived.

Five nights on that train were like five nights in an ice box. Last night this writer slept under two light blankets that were furnished, plus a fur-lined overcoat, fur hat, sweater, shirt, heavy underwear, an extra pair of pants and fur-lined boots.

Still he was cold.

Ice formed on the window and he never could see out.

Undoubtedly the cold played a big role at Mozhaisk where the Germans, besides being pummelled by the Red Army, caught it in the neck when the winds howled over the Steppes.

The citizens of Moscow eagerly grabbed newspapers telling how the Red Army encircled Mozhaisk and then marched in from the west—the same direction from which the Germans came in.

One dispatch from the front said flatly that the battle for Moscow is over. Mozhaisk was the final curtain on the German's final offensive to take the capital.

Muscovites who have been living within two hours automobile ride of where the Nazis were dug in at Mozhaisk also learned delightedly of how the Red Army had captured prisoners and a wealth of war material there.

Despite cold and other conditions, the entire trip to the capital at this moment of the Mozhaisk victory and the throwing of the Germans back from the gates of the city was like riding into the camp of a fighter who has staged a comeback.

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Bill Seeks to Force Unions To Provide Financial Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Efforts to force labor unions and other "special interest" groups to register their financial status with the United States Government got under way today as Representative Carl Vinson, (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, announced the filing of a bill to that effect in Congress.

The measure was inspired by committee findings that the national defense program had contributed markedly to the monetary strength of American labor unions, placing them among the most powerful financial organizations in the country.

At the same time, Representative Vinson said he was introducing legislation limiting the profits of all war contractors. The committee has indicated its belief that a 7 per cent profit on war orders is fair and just.

C. I. O. Unions Lead

Although the American Federation of Labor and the independent brotherhoods shared in this increase of financial assets, by far the greatest percentage gain has been scored by the more aggressive unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

On the basis of answers to a questionnaire answered by 117 national and international unions, the Committee reports that the net assets of these units increased from $71,915,665 on Oct. 1, 1939 to $82,594,959 on March 31, 1941. This was an increase of 14.85 per cent.

When broken down into component parts, it is discovered that the net assets of 81 A. F. of L. unions rose from $41,275,427 to $47,361,161; those of the 28 C. I. O. affiliates from $4,110,885 to $6,973,089, and those of eight independent organizations from $26,529,353 to $28,260,709. The A. F. of L. increase was 14.74 per cent, that of the C. I. O. 69.63 per cent and that of the independents 6.5 per cent.

$2.85 Per Capita

These 117 unions contain 6,085,832 members, 3,276,566 being in the A. F. of L., 2,444,236 in the C. I. O., and 365,030 in the independent organizations.

Although public attention has been focused principally on the organization efforts of the C. I. O., labor observers here point out that the per capita net assets of this organization, as reported by its answers to the Committee's questionnaire, was but $2.85 as against $14.42 for the A. F. of L. and $77.43 for the independent organizations.

'Astounding Picture'

In the opinion of the Committee, these net union assets "present an astounding picture of concentration of wealth, a situation heretofore usually associated only with industry and finance."

"These vast tax-exempt funds reposing in the treasuries of labor organizations, many of which by strikes and work stoppages have delayed and in instances even obstructed the defense program, present a problem which the Committee feels should well be considered by the Congress."

The report pays particular attention to the Allis-Chalmers strike in Milwaukee, Wis., which lasted from Jan. 22 to April 17, 1941, and which, the report says, deprived workers of $2,970,000 in wages and "delayed the completion and outfitting of destroyers, submarines, minesweepers, transports, net tenders, repair ships and fleet tugs for periods ranging up to six months."

The strike was attributed to a fraudulent vote and to "willful deception" by union leaders.

The Committee's report went into special detail concerning the United Mine Workers Union, headed by John L. Lewis. It reveals that the Union's treasury balance of $2,467,969. 15 on Oct. 1, 1939, had risen to $4,014,075.80 on March 31, 1941.

"A special assessment was levied by this union during the year 1940 of $1 per month per member for a two-month period on every member who worked five or more days in each of the two months in question. As a result of this assessment $781,076.70 was realized. Another special per capita levy is now being assessed against the members of the United Mine Workers. A per capita tax of 50 cents a month on each of an estimated 500,000 members for the months July 1941 to October 1942 is expected to result in an added revenue of approximately $4,000,000."

Regarding the time lost through strikes, the report gives the following information:

"Recently the Department of Labor released figures covering the period from July 1, 1940, to Oct. 1, 1941—15 months of the rearmament program. These figures in themselves show the serious effect of strikes and work stoppages in delaying, hindering, and obstructing the progress of national defense. During the 15-month period covered by the survey, 24,284,981 man-days of defense effort were lost because of strikes involving 1,960,331 workers. During the single month of June, 1941, there was a loss of 1,448,234 man-days. During the month of June a total of 52,218 man-days were lost because of strikes engaged in by 12,039 aircraft workers; 57,146 man-days were lost in shipbuilding strikes. The Navy Department reports that strikes occurred in 411 plants having Naval defense contracts, the number of man-days lost being approximately 2,586,000, or 20,688,000 man-hours."

Postwar Need Of Work Told To Engineers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Civil engineers have a wartime responsibility to develop a reserve of large-scale public and private work projects for alleviation of unemployment and economic dislocations during the postwar period, Enoch R. Needles, consulting engineer, told the opening session of the eighty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers at the Engineering Societies Building here today.

"If we can build up a reserve of those projects with sufficient funds made available by industry in advance to make it possible to release those works at a time of greatest unemployment," Mr. Needles said to an audience representative in this field of all parts of the United States and Canada, "it would appear that we can make a tremendous stride toward relieving unemployment at the least cost to the Federal Government, and at the same time maintain our normal relationships, instead of depending so completely on the Government for everything."

Intensive planning of Government reserve projects with reference to the eventuality that private construction might not be able to relieve postwar maladjustments was stressed by Mr. Needles, who emphasized that in this war more materials of peacetime use are being consumed than ever before. After the war there may be shortages in materials, he said, that will necessitate a "very intensive effort for two or three years" on the part of most elements of the national economy to catch up with deficiencies in this country and the world. This, he added, would lighten the unemployment problem.

Awards made at the meeting to outstanding civil engineers included the Norman Medal to John A. van den Broek of the University of Michigan for a paper on better use of materials in rigid construction; the J. James R. Croes Medal to Col. Earl I. Brown, U. S. A., retired, expert on beach erosion, and the Thomas Fitch Rowland Prize to Oliver J. Todd, of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, and Sigurd Elassen of Oslo, Norway, now in his homeland, for papers on the Yellow River of China.

Boy Scouts Called To New Services

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Discipline and patriotism are tools of war harder to build and master than planes and tanks and ships, Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell told the nation's 1,400,000 Boy Scouts yesterday.

Even a soldier must learn these lessons before becoming a good warrior, the commanding general of the first interceptor command at Mitchel Field, N. Y., said in a radio broadcast over the Columbia Network launching the 1942 finance drive of the Boy Scouts of Greater New York.

"You will be told by your leaders how to work in civilian defense," General McDonnell advised the Scouts, who had been asked to tune in on his address, "of aiding in the care of wounded and evacuees if there ever are any, in watching fires, in courier service, and many other important wartime efforts.

"Individually, we might be destroyed. Together, as a team, we will survive, we will win."

Planned: New 5-Cent Coin But Without the Nickel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Nickel will disappear entirely from America's five-cent coins under a measure that is on its way through Congress.

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee wrote into a pending bill language authorizing a new five-cent piece, which would be made half of copper and half of silver, instead of the present combination of three-quarters copper and one-fourth nickel.

Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said Donald N. Nelson, production chief, had asked the measure as a means of saving 435 tons of nickel a year.

The provision was inserted in a bill expanding the Government's war powers. Approved by the subcommittee, the bill would, among other things, impose penalties for violations of the Government's priorities orders.

Japan Presses Luzon Drive To Outspeed U. S. Air Might

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Japanese had today thrown an entire army into the attack against American-Filipino lines north of Manila Bay in an attempt to complete occupation of the Philippines before challenged by growing American air strength.

As the War Department communiqué disclosed that renewed Japanese attacks were resulting in "particularly heavy fighting on the left and center" of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's lines, it was learned authoritatively here that American bombers and pursuit planes are now going to the South Pacific in a steadily increasing volume.

These sources point out that the planes which escaped the opening Japanese attack and those added more recently are now dealing damaging blows against the enemy and are already restoring the warship balance which was tipped against the Allies in the first days of the conflict.

Hawaii Bolstered

Although the demands of military secrecy make it impossible to go into details on the steps being taken to establish Allied aerial superiority in the Orient, it is known that reinforcements have gone and are on the way—and that each month will see an accretion of Allied striking power.

At the same time, it is disclosed that the United States has practically completed the restoration of Hawaiian defense damaged in the attack on Dec. 7. There are now more heavy, four-engine bombers and pursuit ships in the Islands that there were at the time of the attack, while the number of garrison troops has been measurably increased.

Corresponding measures for protection of the West Coast of the United States were also put into operation at the first news of the attack. In the days following Dec. 7 more than 600,000 men in the United States alone were moved to prearranged positions of defense.

Devastating Blow Seen

While it is admitted here that progressive Japanese aggression throughout the Far East beginning in 1921 had placed the United States at a military and naval disadvantage, the present rapidly accelerating rate of big bomber production in the United States is an American card of tremendous significance, according to reasoning here.

Still refusing to divulge details, persons in responsible positions in Washington predict that preparations are being made today to deal the Japanese a devastating blow which will eventually roll the invader back from all conquered territory.

Observers here believe that the bitter resistance of General MacArthur's American and Filipino troops has definitely and, in the end, perhaps decisively disrupted the Japanese invasion calendar. Instead of being able to withdraw troops from the Philippines for use in other Far Eastern sectors, today's Army communique says that "enemy reinforcements are now being landed in Lingayen Gulf and Subic Bay."

According to Philippine Army dispatches, "the entire Japanese 14th Army, under General Houima, together with a number of other units, is now in Luzon." Despite the fact that the enemy now has a tremendous numerical superiority in man power and equipment in the Philippines, there is no indication that the American lines on Bataan Peninsula have been shoved back in nearly two weeks of bitter attack.

Almost all reports stress the extremely high rate of Japanese casualties and the comparatively moderate American losses, which are occurring in this sector.

It has also been noted that there have been increasing periods of lull in Japanese aerial activity in the vicinity of Manila Bay. Today's communiqué declares, for example, that "hostile air activity in Luzon was light during the past 24 hours."

'Quite a Show'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—An account of Japanese naval shells shattering the peace of a tropical moonlight night on Midway Island was told last night by the first group of refugees to arrive from the mid-Pacific island.

It was the story of a valiant defense by United States Naval and Marine Corps shore batteries that sent two attacking Nipponese naval raiders scurrying out to sea, one badly battered.

The attack came shortly after 8 p. m., last Dec. 7, the date of the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

From accounts of several score civilian defense workers on the island, the Nipponese raiders did not readily find their range and few civilian casualties were reported during the attack and for several days thereafter.

Charles H. Kelly, a plumber's helper from Nampa, Idaho, described the night exchange of shells between United States shore guns and Nipponese naval batteries as "quite a show."

Hero

Associated Press

Maj. Thomas J. H. Trapnell

Who has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by Gen. Douglas MacArthur for his brilliant action in firing a bridge in the Philippines in the face of advancing Japanese troops and under heavy fire.

Draft for Overseas Service Put Up to Canadian Voters

By Bruce Hutchison

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 22—The Government of Canada has decided to ask the voters by referendum to release it from its pledge that men will not be conscripted for overseas service.

The referendum was announced in the speech from the Throne before the Houses of Parliament by the Earl of Athlone, Governor General, today. It is expected that it will be taken in the spring, probably in March, when the roads are open in remote districts, although the Governor General gave no indication as to when the plebiscite would be held.

The Governor General said. "The Government will seek from the people by means of a plebiscite release from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service."

The Administration, the statement went on, should in this time of gravest crisis in the world's history, and irrespective of any previous commitments, "possess complete freedom to act in accordance with its judgment of the needs of the situation as they arise."

Policy to Be Extended

The speech in addition to this statement on the controversial question of compulsory service says: "The Government's policy of national selective service will be extended as generally and rapidly as may be necessary to effect the orderly and efficient employment of the men and women of Canada for the varied purposes of war."

By means of the referendum, the Government hopes to overcome a threatened political crisis and to maintain national unity which has been threatened by a conscription debate. Whether this plan will succeed is not clear yet, but at least the Government has achieved the first step in securing the support of its French-Canadian ministers on the referendum.

These ministers had pledged themselves to resign if the Government adopted overseas conscription, after promising in the election of 1940 not to do so.

Now they agree to submit the whole question to the people, asking that the pledge be cancelled.

It is not the Government's intion, however, to impose overseas conscription immediately, because the measure is not considered necessary. By voluntary enlistment, Canada is securing all the men it can train under its present Army, Navy, and Air Force program.2 But the Government is expected to assure Parliament that if the referendum favors conscription for overseas service, conscription will be used as soon as it becomes necessary and desirable.

Heading Toward onscription

As a result of all these development, it is clear that Canada is heading into total conscription. The Government has no doubt of the voters' favorable verdict in the ferendum, and hopes that Quebec, traditionally opposed to conscription, will render an affirmative majority in the public vote.

If the Government has misjudged public opinion and conscription is rejected, the Government's position would become virtually impossible. The electors, in fact, would have registered a vote of lack of confidence in the Government's policy. No such verdict is expected or the Government would not submit its plan, and in fact itself, to the people.

The referendum wil settle a large political problem, the clash of opinion on overseas conscription, but it will not settle the practical problem of attaining total mobilization for war.

As that larger problem is viewed here, Canada faces five tasks:

1. Preduction of goods and services needed at home.
2. Production of munitions needed by fighting forces and its allies.
3. Preduction of food for its allies.
4. Defense of Canadian territory.
5. Raising of forces for overseas service.

Plan for Total War

The Government is expected now to frame a plan of total war covering all of the five major tasks and to lay it before Parliament. As a result of conferences with the British Government, it is understood that the immediate emphasis will be upon munitions production rather than man power.

It may wel be that conscription must be used eventually for more tha noverseas service. Already it is used partially for home defense and may be required in industry to distribute the available supplies of labor to best advantage. It is used very largely in finance through drastic taxation which probably will be increased by the next budget.

French Held Captain; Britons Seized Ship

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Admiralty announced yesterday that four officers of the 2,166-ton French freighter Formingny had been condemned to capital punishment in absentia on a charge of confining the Captain while Britons seized the ship Dec. 12.

The vessel was taken off the coast of Portugal, a communiqué said, and investigation disclosed the four officers "caused capture of the vessel in paralyzing the Captain's activity by force."

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Christian Science Lectures

Saturday, Jan. 24. Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, repeated by transcription from studio of WRUL, 8:45 a. m., 17.75mc (16.9m), 15.35mc (19.5m) and 9:00 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m).

Sunday, Feb. 8, 3 p. m., Auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Richmond Hill, N. Y., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 2 hours additional for British Summer Time.

1,799 Naval Vessels Approved by House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—A $3,300,000,000 authorization for construction of 1,799 minor auxiliary, combatant, and patrol naval vessels and authorization for expenditure of $750,000,000 in additional ship-building facilities were passed swiftly by the House today.

Action came on voice vote, just two days after the legislation was introduced. Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Committee, told colleagues that specification of the number of ships to be constructed, rather than the total tonnage, marked a departure from the usual custom, and was done to hide their type "for military reasons."

Choice of New English Primate Held Key to Future of Church

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—The decision of Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, to resign is regarded here as having a particular significance in that the new Archibishop of Canterbury will be called on to guide the course of changes in the life of the Church of England probably more revolutionary than any since the Middle Ages.

His influence is expected to be the big factor in determining the future role of the Church in politics and international affairs. He probably will have to determine whether the Church is to throw its collective weight into the forefront of the struggle for a Christian basis for the peace settlement or whether that section of ecclesiastical thought will prevail which sees only the individual's obligations in the matter of religion and, therefore, tends to separate practical politics from practical Christianity as it affects corporate action by the Church as a body.

Furthermore, the choice of Dr. Lang's successor doubtless will throw some light on the Church's future policy of reform on social and economic problems, on private property and private enterprise versus socialization and nationalization, on the business affairs of the Church such as drawing rents from slum property which the Church itself recognizes as a bad example to the rest of the nation.

There are ecclesiastics who regard the setting in order of the Church's own house as a vital immediate necessity to be worked out by its own exclusive energies. There are others who are ready to let matters take a course coincident with the slower process of national reform.

Start Has Been Made

A start in thrashing out all these complicated and controversial matters already has been made, notably at the Malvern Conference a year ago. Many leading churchmen have shown their hands which are, in several cases, strikingly Left Wing.

Thus the choice of the new Archbishop of Canterbury will indicate to some extent how much power over the life of this nation remains in the hands of the old governing class of Britain who would be opposed to a socialistically minded Primate; or how much the so-called progressives can influence such an appointment. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is lively speculation here as to who will be the new Primate.

The choice is in practice the Prime Minister's in theory, although, the King appoints all archbishops and bishops. Prime Minister Churchill, however, will make a decision only after thorough consultation with leaders of the Church of England.

Although an early announcement of the successor is not expected, the name of Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, the second most important post in the Church of England, is being most prominently mentioned as the next Primate. After the present Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple probably is the best-known British churchman. His numerous thoughtful contributions to the discussion of postwar plans have been outstanding. Notable has been his support for the cause of a federal idea and a British Federal Union organization.

Editorial Support

The liberal News Chronicle cites Dr. Temple's "vision, courage, and moral power" as reasons why he should be appointed. It stresses his great interest in social problems. The Socialist Herald also supports his candidacy.

Papers like The Times of London and the Telegraph for the time being refrain from editorial speculation confining their comment rather to paying tribute to Dr. Lang's achievements. But it is obvious from an examination of Dr. Temple's pronouncements that some conservative quarters would prefer another appointment. Particularly controversial has been Dr. Temple's support for the view that private enterprise might have to be sacrificed in the interests of public well being.

Meanwhile other names mentioned here for the Primacy include Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Bishop of London; Dr. Cyril Garbett, Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. George K. Bell, Bishop of Chichester, although their names are not so widely known.

Nazis to Command Italian Warships In Drive on Malta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The British Radio today in a German language broadcast reported that as a result of the recent conversations between Admiral Erich Raeder, German Naval Chief of Staff, and Admiral Arturo Riccardi, Commander of the Italian Navy, hundreds of officers and sailors have been ordered from German war ships to Italy to take command of Italian vessels in the event of an attack on Malta.

The broadcast, picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting Station here, reads:

"Hundreds of officers and sailors of the German Navy have been ordered to Italy. They are men from German warships now tied up in German ports. In Italy these men are to reinforce the crews of Italian war and supply ships and to take over the control of Italian harbor installations.

"A short time ago conversations took place between the Chief of the Italian and German Fleets. Raeder, in the course of these talks, told Riccardi that one of the conditions of an attack on Malta would be that German Navy officers, in the guise of observers, would take command of the Italian warships."

The British Radio further said that "it is believed in Ankara that an entire German air corps will be sent to Italy as soon as its men and equipment have been brought up to their full complement after the strain and the losses of the Russian front."

Junior Chamber Award To Capt. Colin Kelly

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Capt. Colin P. Kelly Jr., who sank the Japanese battleship Haruna, was presented posthumously last night the 1941 Distinguished Service Award of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The award is given annually to the man under 35 who has rendered the most significant service to the nation.

Walter W. Finke, President of the Junior Chamber told a radio audience that Captain Kelly carried the American people "to a new high of national courage and determination."

Message Unread 92 Years Ago Just Delivered to California Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A message intended for the California State Senate of 1850 was delivered recently to the Senate of 1942 in special session and a resolution to rectify an old wrong was passed, 92 years too late.

The message was from Col. Isaac Williams of the Santa Ana Del Chino rancho and protested elimination by the 1850 Senate of Williams' name from a resolution thanking him and Capt. John Sutter for their aid to immigrants of the '49 gold rush.

Senator Ralph Swing of San Bernardino told the 1942 Senate that the name was deleted by political enemies who falsely accused Colonel Williams of failure to aid United States forces at the battle of Chino, an engagement connected with the California severance from Mexico.

"History discloses," Senator Swing said, "that many Americans sought refuge in Colonel Williams' home on the Chino rancho and that they fortified themselves and fought the then Californians until finally the home of Colonel Williams was invaded and burned to the ground."

Senator Swing explained that the message was never delivered due to early-day communication difficulties. The Senate ordered it printed in its journal and placed in the archives of the State Library.

Williams, in his letter, pointed out that his rancho was the first reached by travelers. It adjoined Cajon Pass on the old Spanish trail. Many, he said, were destitute and ill. Further he said:

"I have invariably sold corn and wheat at $6 per fanega, while flour has been selling at 25 cents per pound in Los Angeles, the nearest pueblo."

He asked that the Senate allow him to refute the "calumnies which have been made against me."

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Rationing of Electricity Declared Facing the Nation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Congress received from Government power officials today a blunt warning that the nation faces a rationing of electricity—possibly this year—that may even dim private homes to conserve power for the defense program.

That possibility was voiced by Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and G. O. Wessenauer, Acting Power Manager for the Tennessee Valley Authority, in testimony during House Appropriations Committee hearings on the Independent Offices Supply Bill approved today.

The rationing of electricity for homes, offices, night clubs and other civilian purposes, Mr. Olds told the committee, "is going to be necessary and is going to be done," and a survey to determine the power supply of the various areas is being made "to determine just what loads can be cut off without materially interfering with the normal life of the community."

By End of Year

Mr. Olds said he believed the emergency would call for power rationing in many regions "by the end of this year."

While it is hoped and planned, he added, that curtailment can be effected "without serious dislocation of the normal life of the people," it may mean "a great deal more than simply the elimination of neon signs, ornamental street lighting, the use of the radio in homes, or other essentially luxury uses."

The more serious shortages of power naturally will occur in the heaviest defense production areas, Mr. Olds explained, and the population of those areas may face a serious reduction of their normal activities requiring the use of electricity.

The testimony on the scores of independent Federal agencies of the Government brought out that:

1. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made commitments of about $6,000,000,000 for the defense and war program.

2. Budget Director Harold D. Smith recommended a more careful check to determine whether States are actually matching Federal funds allocated them for many projects.

3. Tennessee Valley Authority has developed a process for production of alumina (basic material for making aluminum) from valley clays, and is conducting research for commercial use of other critically needed minerals in the area.

4. Federal funds will be used only for construction of strategic highways and access roads for duration of the emergency.

5. The Civil Service Commission lacks staff and funds for complete check-up of thousands holding Government jobs.

Installed Capacity

At the end of 1941, Mr. Olds said, the installed capacity in public utility generating stations was approximately 42,800,000 kilowatts, with a total dependable capacity of 36,500,000 kilowatts. Scheduled additions this year will add some 3,000,000 kilowatts to the total capacity.

The defense power needs were estimated by Mr. Olds to vary from 95 per ecnt in the Niagara Falls area to 15 per cent of total capacity in some interior regions.

Mr. Olds said the commission's plans for power supply this year and next assume that approximately one-half of all electricity needed for defense production shall come from curtailment of normal uses.

The principal difficulty in making power available to areas where it is most needed, he said, arises from the fact that "you cannot transmit power you save in Dakota or Iowa and use it in the East."

The power commission submitted an eight-point program for development and conservation of power, including new installations and interconnections, rehabilitation of mechanical equipment to enable it to handle heavier loads, maintenance of high water storage levels to guard against shortages, pooling of power resources in areas to obtain maximum use of existing facilities, adjustment of loads and switching hours of operation.

U. S. Payroll Grows

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—By the end of the current fiscal year, one out of about every 102 people in the United States will be on the Federal civil payroll, the House was informed today by its Appropriations Committee.

The Committee obtained its figures from Budget Director Harold D. Smith during hearings on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Smith estimated that by next June 30 there will be 1,258,795 Federal employees, compared with 812,788 on June 30, 1938, and 929,565 on June 30, 1940.

Negro War Units Will Be Expanded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Formation of a sixth armored division and of the first entire division of infantry composed of Negro troops was announced today by Secretary of War Stimson as a part of the Army's current expansion to 3,600,000 men. Secretary Stimson reported at the same time that a second air force pursuit squadron composed of Negro fliers also had been ordered.

The new armored division will early in February and later moved be organized at Fort Knox, Ky., to a permanent station whose location was not announced. Officers for the new unit, which will number more than 10,000 men, already have started for Fort Knox. The Negro division will be the 93rd Infantry and will be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Knudsen Can 'Shoot' Trouble in 'Civies'

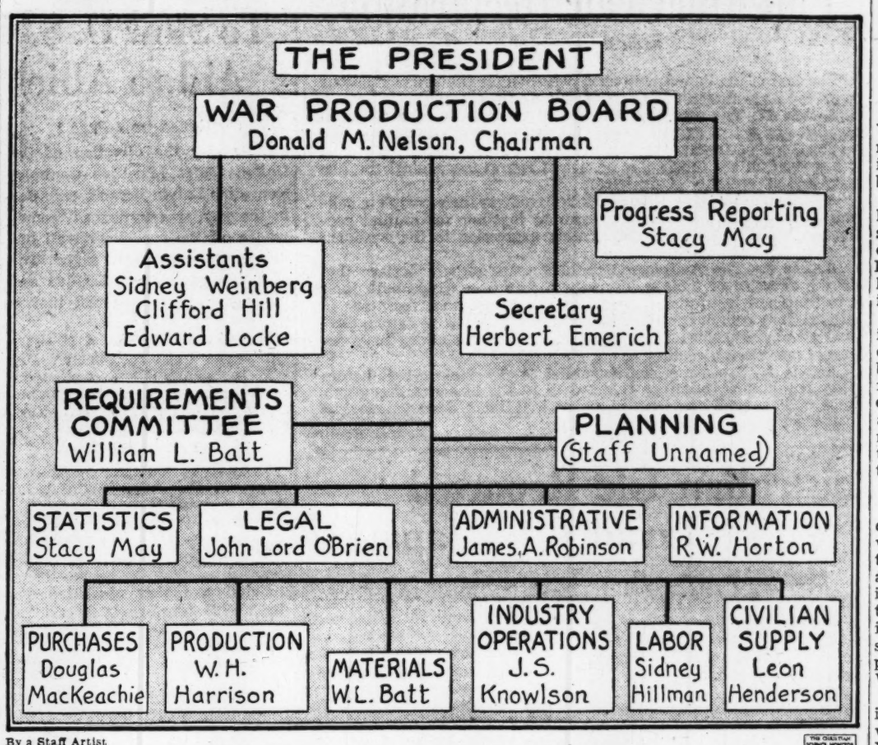
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen will carry out his new job of managing Army production in civilian garb, for the time being.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said at his press conference that "General Knudsen told me he could shoot trouble better without wearing a uniform."

The former OPM head sat at Mr. Stimson's right as the Secretary reported that the flow of munitions already is "relatively very large" and by spring would be tremendous."

"The reason we are getting bombers and tanks, not to mention other equipment, in the measure they are now coming off the production line, is the wise and broad foundation which Mr. Knudsen has been laying," Mr. Stimson said.

How War Production Board Functions



By a Staff Artist

Chart Shows Setup of Nelson Organization

The above chart shows the new war production setup established by War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson and the men in charge of the key positions. The six major divisions are those named in the bottom row.

Associated Press

J. S. Knowlson

Chief of Division of Industry Operations.

Thumbnail Sketch of Auto 'Czar': Kanzler Well Trained for New Task

DETROIT, Jan. 22 (AP)—He once won an amateur tennis championship; plays golf in the seventies; skates and likes to dance, and enjoys music and gardening; besides these varied interests he knows law, finance, credit merchandising and—more important perhaps right now—productive potentialities of the nation's automobile industry.

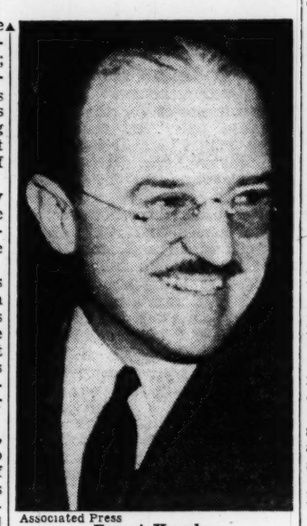
He is Ernest C. Kanzler, newly appointed to the task of getting the motor car industry into full production of war materiel in the shortest possible time.

Mr. Kanzler's appointment was received with general approval in automobile manufacturing quarters where he has a wide acquaintance not only among company heads but the production chiefs and others with whom he competed as production manager of the Ford Motor Company some 15 years ago.

A brother-in-law of Edsel Ford, through his marriage in 1917 to Miss Josephine Clay, a sister of Mrs. Ford, Mr. Kanzler long has been associated with the Ford interests in production activities and as President of the Universal Credit Corporation, which was organized to finance Ford products sold on time payments.

Mr. Kanzler was born in Saginaw, Mich., May 29, 1892, attended the local schools and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1912. He obtained a law degree at Harvard in 1915 and practiced in Detroit briefly before joining the Ford Motor Company executive staff as a second vice-president. Leaving the company in 1926 to supervise certain private interests of the Fords, he was named President of the Credit Corporation in 1928.

At about the same time, he became an executive vice-president of the Guardian Detroit Bank, in which the Fords had heavy financial interests, and was made a director of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, then owned by Henry Ford.



Associated Press

Ernest Kanzler

In charge of automobile plant conversion.

Old Law Still Sets E. S. T., in Legal Way

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Clocks may be an hour faster after Feb. 9 but officially they will still be on "Standard time."

Interstate Commerce Commission officials pointed out that the March, 1918, law which for the first time legally recognized time zones provided that "the Standard Time of the first zone shall be known and designated as United States Standard Eastern Time" and so on for the four continental time zones set up. The new law says "the Standard Time of each zone established . . . shall be advanced by one hour."

The ICC, charged with delimiting time zones, already anticipates requests to move zone lines eastward at some points to offset the advance. Congress by legislation fixes time zone boundaries in some special instances, including laws involving Idaho, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Land Reports Ship Building Now Exceeds Losses at Sea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, has told Congress that construction of United Nations shipping is forging ahead of losses by sinkings at sea and that the United States has "the world licked right now" on standard cargo ships and tankers.

Reporting on the progress of the program for a vast merchant marine before a House Appropriations Subcommittee in testimony made public today, Admiral Land asserted: "The last time I looked at the curves, sinkings and new production were about balanced for the first time during the war, and now new construction is getting ahead."

That was on Dec. 9. He reported that United States merchant marine tonnage was about 7,000,000 and that a total of 12,000,000 more tons was in prospect for 1942 and 1943. On the other hand, he said Great Britain started with about 21,000,000 tons, lost about 9,000,000 tons and at the same time had additions of about 5,000,000 tons.

Axis Losses Heavy

But Axis powers have lost about 5,000,000 tons, he estimated, and all world shipping losses amount to about 27 per cent of the 52,000,000 tons available at the outset of the war.

The Admiral gave the Committee an optimistic progress report on the merchant marine program involving 1,422 ships, of which 999 have been contracted for and 423 will be ordered before July 1.

"The only serious difficulty has been strikes," he said. "Up to about two months ago, we had some 'velvet' but we lost the most of that due to strikes. We are still ahead of schedule, but not quite up to the expedited schedule which we were last August—thanks to strikes."

Cost Trend Rises

Admiral Land also testified that:

1. Increased labor and material costs had caused an increase of $90,000,000 in an original cost estimate of $740,000,000 for 277 ships.

2. Training in gunnery is being given to new seamen and new officers at two training stations and will be extended to others.

3. The new program will require a doubling of the present 40,000 seamen and 10,000 officers employed on deep-sea vessels.

During a general discussion of the shipbuilding program, Admiral Land said that as soon as the Commission could find gears and turbines it would be able to give construction preferences to standard types of cargo ships.

He said every effort was being made to expedite the program by scattering contracts as much as possible and by sub-contracting—a policy in which he said the Maritime Commission was a pacemaker.

Haiti Starts to Grow Rubber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The possibility of extensive rubber production next door to the United States appeared today with the announcement that the Haitian Government, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, had set out rubber plantations in Haiti capable of eventual annual yield of 30,000 tons of rubber.

Frank C. Magloire, Chief of the Haitian Division of Agriculture, said here that although the project was begun only recently, it would eventually employ 50,000 workers and be ready to export rubber to the United States by 1947.

A private company, the Societe Haiti Americaine de Development Agricule, capitalized at $5,000,000, has made extensive plantings of the heavea brasiliensis rubber tree in the Cap Haitien and Jeremie Districts, Mr. Magloire revealed, and all seeds planted thus far have developed satisfactorily. The eventual product would cost less than synthetic rubber, he held, due to the cheap labor and quick transportation on hand.

Mr. Magloire, owner of Haiti's largest radio station and Director of the newspaper Le Matin, is in the United States on a business trip.

Good 'Rubber' Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22—The synthetic rubber industry will turn out a product adequate in both quantity and quality to meet the wartime emergency, according to E. R. Bridgewater, manager of the Rubber Chemicals Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

In an address at the Franklin Institute yesterday, Mr. Bridgewater said an annual production rate of 400,000 tons could be attained in 1943 now that Jesse Jones, Reconstruction Finance Corporation administrator, had announced the availability of $400,000,000 to build new synthetic rubber factories. Some of these plants, he added, might become rapidly obsolete due to development of better production methods as experience was gained.

Information Helps

A clearing house of information has provided an effective means for interchange of surplus parts among plane manufacturers the Department of Commerce says.

Business Becomes A Matter of Form

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 22

Filling out Government questionnaires is likely to take up a whale of a lot of the average businessman's time by the end of 1943.

At present, the House Appropriations Committee was told during hearings on the independent offices supply bill reported today, there are upwards of 7,000 inquiry forms going out to business and the public, and the Division of Statistical Standards expects to review approximately 2,800 new forms in 1943.

Nelson Gives Authority To Men in Field

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Washington awoke today to the realization that Donald M. Nelson is giving the war-production job back to the whole country.

Mr. Nelson's announcement that he intended to establish a field service as a seventh and new major division of the War Production Board which he heads was regarded here as a step toward decentralizing the war effort.

Officials said such a move, sending WPB men into the industrial centers of the country where the battle of the assembly lines is being fought, would shortcut a great part of the delays caused by paper work and letter-writing and by the necessity of calling manufacturers to Washington to discuss production and conversion problems.

Power to Decide

Mr. Nelson said he had not decided "how much responsibility will be here and how much out in the field." However, the high place accorded the proposed field service in his organization scheme was taken as clear indication that he intended to delegate to it a good share of the decision-making power heretofore reserved for Washington alone.

The Field Division will compare in importance, Mr. Nelson said, with the six major divisions of WPB set up by him Jan. 21, when he abolished the Office of Production Management — production, purchases, materials, labor, civilian supply, and industrial organization.

The field offices will handle not only the job of bringing small plants all over the country into the military arsenal, but will advise contractors on priorities, allocations of material "or anything else that pertains to getting the job done," Mr. Nelson declared.

Big Test in Detroit

His theory of decentralizing control is getting its first big test in Detroit, where Ernest Kanzler, veteran automobile production man, is being sent with a staff to achieve the total conversion of the motor industry to arms production. Mr. Kanzler will have only a deputy in Washington.

"Production isn't done back here—it is done in Detroit," Mr. Nelson explained.

There will be a counterpart of Mr. Kanzler in every important industry, Mr. Nelson said, and he estimated their number at 50 or 60. Such industry branch chiefs will report to the new Division of Industrial Organization, created by Mr. Nelson to direct the conversion job on a nation-wide scale and to absorb the Priorities Division of OPM. The Division is headed by James S. Knowlson, President of Stewart-Warner Corporation.

U. S. News Gathering Agencies Held 'Most Honest' in the World

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The news-gathering agencies of the United States were described to the Federal Communications Commission yesterday as the "most complete and most honest" in the world.

Ralph D. Casey, Director of the University of Minnesota's School of Journalism, gave the Commission a detailed history of news reporting as it resumed its hearings into newspaper-radio relationships.

Mr. Casey testified after the Commission had denied a petition by Harold Hough of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, chairman of the Newspaper-Radio Committee, for an indefinite postponement of the investigation.

As first witness for the Newspaper-Radio Committee, Mr. Casey pointed out that radio stations have the choice of several news services for their reports, and called the fees "very reasonable."

Previously, Mr. Hough had argued that the Commission, under existing law, lacked authority "to adopt any policy, rule or regulation pursuant to which the Commission may deny a broadcasting license because the applicant owns, is interested in or associated with a newspaper."

Definite Hindrance

Presentation of additional evidence, he continued, "will strengthen the conviction that interference with newspaper-radio operation would not only be unwarranted but would be a definite hindrance to a unified war effort."

An hour after taking the petition under consideration, Paul A. Walker, Acting Chairman in the absence of James Lawrence Fly, announced its denial.

"A great deal of time and money has already been expended in the preparation of this case," Mr. Walker said.

"Under these circumstances, the Commission is not impressed with the argument that the war effort will be forwarded by adjourning the proceeding sine die and lose the benefit of the tremendous amount of work which has already been done. The Commission believes the war effort will be advanced by completing this investigating at the earliest possible moment."

No Ground for It

Thomas D Thacher, counsel for the Newspaper-Radio Committee, argued that testimony presented by the Commission's counsel "discloses that even if the Commission possessed the power to discriminate between applicants, because of their business interests, there is no ground for such discrimination against applicants interested in newspapers."

Mr. Thacher said the investigation must be regarded as legislative in character, and designed to determine whether to ask Congress for legislation discriminating against persons with newspaper connections in the granting of broadcast licenses.

In earlier hearings, FCC counsel had presented testimony dealing with the past difficulties of radio stations in obtaining adequate news reports. Mr. Casey's testimony was designed to show that no such difficulties now exist.

The real source of the strength of the United States agencies, Mr. Casey said, was that they were established to serve newspapers "and do not accept subsidies from the Government."

Describing newspaper-owned stations as pioneers in the broadcasting of news, Mr. Casey said the newspapers had contributed much to program and advertising standards.

"Newspaper men, because of their training, have a sense of public responsibility and news value," Mr. Casey testified. "They saved radio from falling into mere showmanship."

South Must Have It —Corn for Grits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Midwestern Senator who eats flapjacks for breakfast struck a blow today for grits, mainstay at the morning table in most southern homes.

"It would be a serious matter if southerners could not get their grits," said Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, whose State produces white corn from which the delicacy is ground.

But Iowa and other corn States are not producing as much of the white grain as formerly. With acreages reduced, farmers have turned to planting hybrid yellow corn, which usually yields more bushels to the acre, is preferred for livestock feed, but is not suitable for grits.

"A number of millers have complained that the white corn supply is insufficient even though they have been paying premiums of 10 to 13 cents a bushel," Senator Gillette said.

He asked farm officials here to encourage the production of white corn near milling centers, and advise farmers about a new hybrid white seed which will increase yields.

Independent Agencies Fund Cut $5,000,000 in Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A $2,096,138,875 supply bill for independent agencies of the Government in the next fiscal year carrying $984,410,800 for the shipbuilding program of the Maritime Commission went to the House today from its Appropriations Committee.

The total was about $5,000,000 less than President Roosevelt's budget recommendations and $1,257,899,349 under comparable appropriations for this fiscal year. But the Committee said that subsequent supplemental funds probably would offset that apparent reduction.

The Committee reported that on Jan. 1, the Maritime Commission had contracted for construction of 968 vessels and had made other awards for which contracts had not actually been let. Rear Admiral Emory D. Land, Chairman of the Commission told the Committee Dec. 9 that 999 ships had been contracted for and contracts would be let for 423 more before June 30.

"Up to Dec. 31, 1941," the Committee said, "keels had been laid for 308 ships of which 178 had been launched and 129 delivered and placed in operation for use in conjunction with the armed forces of the United States or in foreign trade routes."

Other major appropriations were: Tennessee Valley Authority, $136,100,000; Veterans Administration, $110,909,088; Executive Office of the President, $5,135,325, Emergency Fund of the President, $25,000,000; Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, $105,258,000, and Public Roads Administration, $88,500,000.

The Committee also approved $8,933,328 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, an increase over the current fiscal year of $2,797,863, mostly for continued construction at the Moffett Field, Calif., laboratory and aircraft engine research at Cleveland, Ohio.

For the Selective Service System, the Committee allocated $34,745,000, an increase of $1,245,000 resulting from the new graduated recruitment program.

Dutch Indies Joins War Materials Pool Of Allies in Orient

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies joined today Britain's Eastern Group Supply Council formed last year to produce and distribute war materials to the best advantage of the Allies in the Orient.

"The association of the Netherlands East Indies in the Council's work will complete the pooling of resources and joint action to meet military requirements in the eastern group," a British Foreign office announcement said.

The Council aims at combining in a single program the munitions and military equipment required by all armies in the group, including forces in Malaya and the Mediterranean Basin. It also aims at seeing that a good share of the requirements is met by increasing production of countries within the group.

The Netherlands Government appointed Charles J. I. M. Welter, a former Minister for Colonies, as N. E. I. representative on the Council.

FCC Denies Plea to Delay Paper-Radio Link Probe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission denied today a petition by the Newspaper-Radio Committee for an indefinite postponement of the Commission's investigation of newspaper-radio relations.

The petition asking for the postponement was filed by Harold Hough of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Chairman of the Newspaper-Radio Committee, through Thomas D. Thacher, Committee counsel.

Too Real a Reminder

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan. (AP)—Miss Stella McCain settled down to enjoy a movie. "What's cooking?" flashed the title line of a short. Miss McCain shrieked and left hurriedly to turn out the fire under some apples in her oven.

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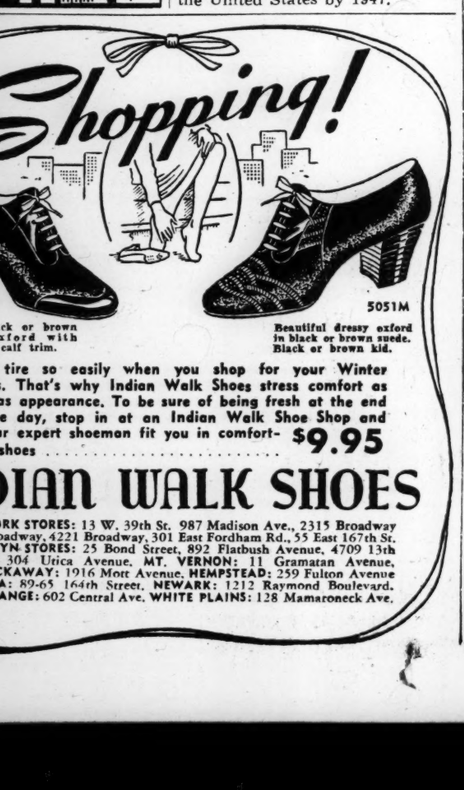
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Invasion of Europe Called British Army's Main Task

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The British army's main task is to organize a continental offensive, Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons today in opening debate on the adequacy of British airfield defense against invasion of the British Isles.

He said that the RAF's new airdrome defense regiment would be "second to none." In British usage the regiment is not a fixed number of men but includes a variable number of battalions. The new airfield defense units are spoken of as a regiment.

Sir Archibald, as Government spokesman in the debate, said that the Army's chief job now was to organize "the greatest possible striking force for offensive operations on the (European) continent."

New Defense Methods

But Sir Archibald's description of the newly conceived defense units which would be managed by the RAF under Army direction apparently failed to satisfy critics who recently have been crying alarm over losses of airfields in the war so far.

"The new scheme is complicated and based on muddled thinking," declared Col. Arthur Evans, Conservative, who said he could not agree with Sir Archibald that responsibility between the RAF and the Army was "clearcut and defined."

George M. Garro-Jones, Laborite, asserted that the divided command was still the curse of the military system.

"We must get mobile air units consisting of troop carriers, light tank carriers, parachute carriers and even gliders distributed all over the country in small units so that not one of our vital airdromes is more than 15 minutes away from a strong, counterattacking airborne force," he said.

Before Sir Archibald spoke, Prime Minister Winston Churchill indicated that the debate would be conducted in secret as soon as it entered operational phases.

Today's debate was the preliminary for the forthcoming three-day general debate.

While no possibility appeared that the Government could be defeated, political observers regarded it extremely likely that the Government would be compelled to call for the vote of confidence which Mr. Churchill has said he would ask if the debate became challenging.

Explaining that the R. A. F. had formed its new airdrome defense units to relieve the Army of that "onerous" protection job, Sir Archibald said:

"The main task of the army is not defense but to organize from its strictly limited manpower resources the greatest possible striking force for offensive operations on the continent."

He added that the responsibility for ground defense of airfields remained, as before, with the Army, but that the R. A. F. had assumed command under Army direction of forces stationed on the fields themselves.

Closest Co-operation

In this, he said, "there has been the closest co-operation between the Army and the R. A. F."

Responding to criticism over repeated losses of landing fields in Greece, Crete, and now Malaya, Sir Archibald denied that efforts to deal with the problem had been "hindered or at all affected by any service jealousies which are being alleged in some quarters to exist."

He said that the Air Ministry had established a directorate of ground defense to study the matter as early as June, 1940, and added:

"Probably few people realize how far we have already traveled from the extraordinarily and even alarmingly low standard of airdrome defense which existed in this country after the Battle of France."

The Air Ministry, he said, "is quite alive to the risk of sabotage" on airdromes and so far none has been committed, indicating that "our countermeasures are adequate."

Canada to Probe Materiel's Failure to Reach Hong Kong

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 22—Disclosure by Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, that 212 pieces of mechanical equipment for the two Canadian regiments at Hong Kong did not reach their destination before the Japanese attack, has led to plans for an inquiry by a secret session of Parliament.

Colonel Ralston said that on Sept. 19, 1941, the British Government asked Canada to furnish one or two battalions to strengthen the garrison at Hong Kong.

It was decided to send two infantry battalions—100 officers and 1885 men. The two battalions selected were the Royal Rifles of Canada which had been for a time on garrison duty in Newfoundland and the Winnipeg Grenadiers which had been stationed in Jamaica. They were among the "most seasoned and experienced Canadian units available" for duty at Hong Kong.

Of the total, from 138 to 148 men had received less than 16 months training.

The troopship carrying the men sailed on Oct. 27 but there was no room on this boat for the mechanical transport. The freighter with this equipment sailed on Nov. 4. This boat was the earliest that could be obtained, and "with this ship" Colonel Ralston stated "it was physically impossible to get the equipment to Hong Kong before hostilities began on Dec. 7."

The troop ship carried all the men and full equipment of weapons and supplies, including rifles, Bren guns, sub-machineguns and two and three-inch mortars. This ship reached the fortress three weeks before the war broke out.

The dispatch of assistance to Hong Kong was no longer a feasible operation of war. Much less was there even a fleeting opportunity to repeat the miracle of Dunkirk.

Burma Seen Crucial Point In Far East

Continued from Page 1

paign-hardened Chinese forces into Burma. These increase the defensive strength of the Burma garrisons immeasurably. Whether they will be serviceable in carrying a counterattack beyond Burmese borders is doubtful, however. A high Chinese source in Washington is emphatic in the view that Chinese troops will be kept primarily to the job of guarding the Burma railway and highway—the first running from Rangoon to Lashio, the second from Lashio up to and across the border to China and on to Kunming.

None familiar with the situation can blame the Chinese High Command if it puts the job of railway-highway guarding first, at any rate. As time goes on it may be possible to send so many troops from China into Burma that an excess can be drained off in a campaign to cut off the Japanese forces above Singapore. Such a theory must depend on Singapore's capacity to hold out.

Relations With China

Finally, there is the possibility that Britain may come forward with some plan designed to appeal to the ambitions of Burma's 14,000,000 people. Prime Minister Churchill gave U Saw no comfort in the course of their recent conversations, it is true; he could discern no way in which he could grant dominion status to a Burma only separated from India and made a crown colony as recently as April 1, 1937, without doing the same for the parent country India.

But much has happened, even in the short space of time since then. Mr. Churchill has visited Washington, for instance. There is some reason to suspect that it is not impossible that the Prime Minister can see reason for giving greater political hope to not only Burma but perhaps to India as well.

Another consideration must be in Burmese minds and that is the relationship to China. The Chinese want to be friends with Burma. They want Burma to remain friends with Britain. And the presence of their troops in Burma, guarding the Burma Road, is a new and powerful persuasive force toward maintenance of the Burmese political status quo. In the event of revolt, China's soldiers in their own national interest would have to stand shoulder to shoulder with the British in preventing any move in the nature of a sell-out to Japan.

China's plans for continued communication with the outside world presuppose a Burma loyal and at peace with Britain. The Burmese railway from Lashio is to be extended and there are reports of a new railway route cutting to the southward of the present tortuous highway, 726 miles long, and connecting Lashio and Kunming by a distance of only 500 miles. There is known to be a total of at least three roads under construction (or, rather, improvement to take modern vehicular traffic) at various points to the northwest of the present route.

Scorched Earth

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 22 (AP)—Oil plants and oil wells at Balik Papan, in Dutch Borneo, have been "completely destroyed in view of the clearly distinguished Japanese intention to attack Balik Papan with superior forces in order to get hold of the important oil wells," it was authoritatively announced today.

Today's communiqué from the Netherlands Indies High Command reported a slackening in Japanese aerial operations, with "slight activity" over various parts of the outer possessions but a number of attacks on northern Sumatra.

Belawan, east coast town on Sumatra and seaport for Medan, again was bombed this morning, and shipping off the northern Sumatra coast—presumably in the wide entrance to the Strait of Malacca between Sumatra and Malaya—was raided.

Destruction of the Balik Papan oil installations, announced through the news agency Aetna, was declared essential because it had become clear to army circles that the East Borneo port would be the next Japanese target, since the invaders were unable to get any of the oil stores on the Island of Tarakan, 315 miles airline to the north. These stores were destroyed before the outnumbered Dutch defenders were forced to surrender.

[Imperial Japanese headquarters today claimed destruction of 10 Netherlands East Indies aircraft, including six flying boats, in attacks upon Dutch bases since Jan. 15.]

Pan-American Declaration

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 22

The text of the Pan-American declaration for rupture of relations with the Axis agreed upon by the 21 American Republics:

Article 1. The American Republics reaffirm their declaration against any act of aggression on the part of a non-American state against one of them as an act of aggression against all of them, since such an act constitutes an act of aggression against the liberty and sovereignty of America.

Article 2. The American Republics reaffirm their complete solidarity and determination to co-operate together for mutual protection until the effect of the existing aggression to the continent shall have disappeared.

Article 3. The American Republics consequently declare that in the exercise of their sovereignty and in accordance with their constitutional institutions and powers, provided that these are in accord, they cannot continue diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since Japan has attacked and the others have declared war upon a country of our Hemisphere.

Article 4. The American Republics finally declare that before they re-establish relations referred to in the previous paragraph, they will consult together in order that their decision may be collective and unanimous.

Australian Isle Reported Invaded by Japanese

Continued from Page 1

which sank a Japanese cruiser and set fire to a 10,000-ton tanker on Monday 100 miles south of the Island of Jolo, in the Philippines south of Mindanao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Singapore news radiocast recorded here by the CBS listening post said "an American flying fortress scored an outstanding success today off the Dutch East Indies Archipelago when a 1,000-ton Japanese freighter was bombed and sunk."

"The total number of Japanese ships of all classes sunk since the outbreak of the war was brought to 41."

New Air Strength

SINGAPORE, Jan. 22 (AP)—Hurricane reinforcements swelled British air power for the Battle of Malaya today and counterattacking ground troops heavily engaged Japanese divisions in the Bukit Payong area below the Muar River.

At the same time, however, it was announced that 591 persons had been killed and more than 1,000 injured in Japanese air raids on Singapore in the past two days alone. In yesterday's raid by 100 Japanese planes, 304 persons were killed and some 700 persons were injured.

[A new Japanese thrust into Burma from Thailand was reported today by a British communiqué from Rangoon which said British patrols had come in contact "with the enemy who crossed the border at Payataung, southeast of Moulmein."]

Even before the arrival of the heavily-gunned Hurricanes at Singapore was officially announced, a resurgence in aerial activity of the defenders was evident.

Claim Heavy Toll

Five raiding Japanese planes were shot down and a sixth was damaged over Singapore today and British fliers claimed a heavy toll of invasion transport columns behind the lines.

The big land battles for southern Malaya were being fought roughly 70 miles from Singapore near the east and west coasts of Johore.

On the east, the British reported falling back from Endau, 85 miles from Singapore, and ambushing the Japanese advance somewhere north of Mersing, 20 miles down the coast.

On the west, the main battle has developed in the hills around Bukit Payong, inland and nine miles northeast of Batu, Pahat, which is 60 miles northwest of Singapore.

The main force of the Imperial troops was hurled against the Japanese in a major test there, only patrols diverting to engage apparently lesser Japanese units reported infiltrating down the coast into the Batu Pahat section at the British flank.

Aid for Australians

The drive was expected to relieve Australian and Indian troops cut off farther north in the Muar River region. Some small groups of these soldiers already have fought their way through the jungles and Japanese patrols to rejoin their comrades.

Despite the heavy toll taken by fighter planes and antiaircraft guns, Japanese bombers were back over Singapore today, following up the destructive aerial onslaughts.

Britain's fighter plane reinforcements, however, were making the raids steadily costlier to the Japanese.

[Informants in London said the Hurricanes put into the fight for Malaya probably were the new model—Hurricane 11, latest development of the all-metal single seater which the British say has the greatest fire power of any plane of its kind.

With a top speed rated at more than 350 miles an hour, the new Hurricane which sometimes carries two bombs slung under its wings has two types of armament. One class is equipped with 12 machine guns, another has four light cannon jutting from its wings in addition to machine guns.]

Seek to Break Spearhead

Fontline dispatches said British, Australian and Indian soldiers fought today to break the spearhead of the entire forces the Japanese have moved into the Muar River district in the last few days.

British artillery began the engagement yesterday afternoon and infantrymen immediately advanced to attack the strongly reinforced Japanese Army which was threatening the western flank of the Imperial defenses in Northern Johore State.

The Empire troops also were anxious to relieve the remnants of two Australian and one Indian battalion cut off for three days below the Muar River, 70 miles north of Singapore.

The action by which the British command hoped to dislodge the Japanese from strong positions in Northern Johore, where the battle probably will be decided, was planned under the shade of a rubber tree.

Council of War

Generals sat on the ground around maps in a council of war.

While the generals bent over their maps, their aides stood by with loaded tommy guns and dispatch riders came and went. Across the road a detachment of troops sprawled under rubber trees awaiting the order for action.

Low-flying Japanese planes dropped bombs which dug craters on either side of the road several hundred yards away.

One young British captain laughingly told me, "don't count us out until you see us."

One captain, with seven Australian antitank gunners and 17 Indian soldiers, had walked 100 miles through Japanese-occupied territory to rejoin the units from which he was cut off in a night retreat from the slim river section of central Malaya.

"During the night ten days ago we were told to pick up our battalion," the Captain said. "Instead we picked up a battalion of Japanese."

The Captain said his party cut its way through the jungle around enemy position.

Chinese Helped Them

"The Chinese along the way were grand to us," he said. "They gave us food and finally built the raft on which we floated down a river along both sides of which Japanese patrols were operating.

"Our Chinese friends flatly refused to accept the money we offered them."

First warning of the Japanese intention to attempt a major attack against the British west flank in Northern Johore came with the appearance of Japanese fighter planes over the Muar River battle zone.

Two formations of British fighters were sent out to sweep that area, under orders to attack any Japanese within sight of the Australians and British between their advanced units and the main body of the enemy.

Maj. Gen. Gordon Bennett, Commander of the Australians, said he sent his trops into the Muar River zone Jan. 18 in order to help Indian units which had held off the Japanese advance guard but then were threatened by larger enemy forces which had filtered inland farther north.

The Japanese advance parties succeeded in cutting behind the Australian relief outfit and blocking the road with a barrier of felled trees.

For three days, General Bennett said, his greatly outnumbered Australians had been fighting day and night.

"But they never asked to be allowed to quit or get out," he added.

Finally a heavy night attack enabled the beleaguered Aussies to break that trap. They advanced several miles eastward, where they came face to face with stronger Japanese detachments across a destroyed causeway.

U-Boats Fail To Slow U. S. Aid to Allies

Continued from Page 1

came under the direction of the United States Maritime Commission after Latvia became engulfed in the war, was torpedoed "somewhere off the coast" with all but two of its crew of 30 saved. The ship was completely disabled and abandoned. It is assumed that it has gone to the bottom.

The City of Atlanta, a 38-year-old vessel built in Chester, Pa., was a combination passenger-cargo craft, which had plied between Savannah and New York for many years.

U-Boat Toll

The toll of the Axis submarine drive off the Atlantic Coast for the past week is as follows:

Norness, Panamanian tanker, 9,577 tons, sunk Jan. 14 off the eastern tip of Long Island; two fatalities.

Colmbra, tanker of Allied nation, 6,768 tons, sunk off Southampton, Long Island, Jan. 15; no fatalities reported.

Allan Jackson, American tanker, 6,635 tons, sunk off North Carolina, Jan. 18, 22 of 35-man crew believed lost.

Malay, American tanker, 8,207 tons, attacked but not sunk off North Carolina Jan. 19; one fatality, four missing.

City of Atlanta, American freighter, 5,269 tons, sunk Jan. 19 off North Carolina; one fatality, 42 missing.

Ciltvaira, Latvian freighter, 3,700 tons, attacked January 19 and probably sunk in undesignated location; 3 fatalities.

Entire Fleet Taken

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—All 39 remaining vessels in the intercoastal fleet, in peacetime the backbone of the American merchant marine, are being taken over by the Maritime Commission.

Ten steamship companies owning the last of the fleet that in September, 1939, numbered 171 vessels, have been asked not to load any more ships and to make them available for Government use on completion of current voyages.

Withdrawal of all ships from intercoastal trade was announced by Harry Brown, Chairman of the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association, with authorization of H. H. Robson, Director of the Commission's Emergency Shipping Division.

Railroads will be required to absorb approximately 6,000,000 tons of freight annually which the water carriers handled in normal times.

Union Asks Guns

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Frederick N. Myers, Vice-President of the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.), wrote the Maritime War Emergency Board yesterday that reports indicated a few of the merchant vessels sunk recently were unarmed and emergency life rafts were not readily available.

"The union appreciates the steps which you have already taken to protect our merchant marine," he said, "and feels confident the Board will do everything it can to further insure that protection. We urge, therefore, that immediate consideration be given to the arming of merchant ships, in as short a period as possible, and to the provision of life rafts for every vessel as it arrives in port."

Korea Fights On

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Korean Provisional Government's Army in China now totals 35,000 men, the United Korean Committee in America said today.

Of these, 9,250 officers and men are in Chungking, where the exiled Korean Provisional Government is functioning.

Never since the Japanese conquest of 1910 has Korea, with its history of 4,275 years and a population of 23,000,000, submitted completely to Japanese rule.

Rio Agrees on Unity

Continued from Page 1

the break by individual American Republics to be "in accordance with their constitutional institutions and powers, provided that these are in accord."

Argentina's Next Move

The next regular session of the Argentine Congress is scheduled for May after the April elections. An extraordinary session is callable only by the Executive to ratify the break with the Axis. A possible difficulty is foreseen due to the intense political conflict between conservative Acting President Castillo and the liberal majority in Congress, which unquestionably would ratify the Rio action if convened.

While the Argentine signature to the Rio declaration must be carried out in action later, the tendency here is not to borrow trouble. As one Uruguayan put it, any accord signed by all 21 countries is a notable achievement.

Foreign Minister Eduardo Anze Matienzo of Bolivia said, "I am well satisfied with the declaration of Rio. In time I expect hemisphere solidarity to become steadily more secure."

Louis Fernando Guachalla, the Bolivian Minister to Washington, sees the action at Rio de Janeiro as "a real test of Pan-American solidarity," adding: "Today we have proved to our peoples that America is united and will defend our democratic way of life."

Dantes Bellegarde, adviser to the Haitian Foreign Minister, joined many others in similar expressions.

With the greatest decision expected to be sealed and delivered today, attention is turning to the final accord to the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute. Once that is achieved, economic and other actions become technical implementations of hemisphere unity.

Cleanup in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 22 (AP)—An authoritative source said today the Brazilian Government has begun a cleanup of sporting and social organizations composed largely of Axis nationals and sympathizers.

This source said the campaign against subversive groups in such disguise had taken on national scope in the past few days.

Its effect, he said, already has been felt in the state of Sao Paulo, where Japanese farmers and industrial workers are numerous.

Police throughout Brazil were said to have been instructed to watch all organizations of foreigners and, if necessary, to take steps such as were taken in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. There police uncovered numerous cases of Nazi operations since 1938, broke up several societies and arrested hundreds of members.

Stratospheric Food Prices: Why Doesn't Congress Act?

Continued from Page 1

of Congress show a greater sense of personal sacrifice, their places may be filled with new faces at the next elections.

While Leon Henderson and the Office of Price Administration have been effectively braking rises in other than food lines and have put a ceiling on wholesale sugar, Congress has delayed for weeks the enactment of a comprehensive price control law, and even now, it was held, the bill under consideration may be emasculated through action of farm pressure groups which are insisting on a parity yardstick which would permit additional food price advances of 25 per cent before a ceiling could be applied.

The Congressional delay in price law enactment, a Laborite City Councilor here charged, is working directly into the hands of distributors and processors who seek to profiteer.

While profiteering is held to be not nearly as flagrant as it was in 1917, and while peacetime safeguards to the family pocketbook are more effective than those existing at the start of the first world war, labor and consumer interests charge that some distributors are profiteering to the extent of holding back on certain food supplies, including sugar and coffee, waiting for a day of higher prices in which to sell.

Patriotic Merchants

The majority of food merchants, wholesale and retail, are represented as patriotic citizens, however, disinclined to profiteer and hoping only for Government action to chart a safe course for them.

In this connection, neither the city, through the Department of Markets, nor the State, through its parallel agencies, have legal authority to halt profiteering, Market Department and City Council members admit.

The politics is not confined to Washington, it is held. A resolution designed to correct one phase of the price threat, introduced in the City Council by Stanley Isaacs (Fusion) and Salvatore Ninfo (Labor) and calling for appointment of a committee to study the milk situation and combat the threat of a two-cent increase in the cost of milk, was sent to committee and remains there.

The public expectation of unending increases in foodstuff prices and the general apathy on the subject was described here as amazing, despite the fact that housewives in some parts of the city have banded together to fight unreasonable rises and retail grocers have combined to combat inordinate wholesale charges.

Waiting for Washington

The general public reaction, as summed up here, has seemed to be: "We trust to Washington to pass a price control law." Consumer groups and even Office of Price Administration officials, speaking privately, said that while there was bound to be some form of price control, the vital questions as to whether it will be effective, timely and all-inclusive, and whether it will make short shrift of groups seeking special privilege to fatten on the national emergency, depends on what action the public demands.

It was admitted that some increase in food prices were inevitable as the costs of food processing, transportation and distribution increase and as food demands for an American Army and Navy ranging the world to defeat the Axis mount. Squarely beside these inevitabilities, however, market officials place the recent survey by the United States Department of Agriculture, declaring that the nation had on hand at the beginning of 1942 the largest supply of foodstuffs on record.

Despite this surplus, including near record stocks of meats, record supplies of grains and dairy products and fruits and vegetables in abundance, wholesale prices averaged 25 per cent higher than a year ago, the Government statisticians said. Some of this surplus may already have been earmarked for lease-lend and military consumption, but it was stressed that all-out production is the order of the day on American farms.

Intelligence Needed

Setting price ceilings will take a high calibre of intelligence and delicate balancing of national interests, it is held here. The view of Peter V. Cacchione, Communist member of the City Council, who holds that price levels prevailing four to six months ago should be chosen for the price ceilings—not prices prevailing after food costs have jumped 25 to 40 per cent above their pre-1942 levels—was orders.

It was argued that once a price ceiling was fixed it would become the national price for that particular product, wiping out any lower charges that might have prevailed in particular regions due to cheaper processing or distribution in such localities. Hence the view was voiced that price ceilings should be applied only where necessity demands.

To bar unnecessary price increases where ceilings are not in effect and to watch intrastate and local price situations which may be beyond effective Federal control, local state and city legislation is needed, it was held. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, in his message to the State Legislature on Jan. 7, urged that body to "stand ready to pass any legislation required to supplement a Federal price and rent control law." He warned that any failure of Congress to enact such a law would be "a definite threat to the victory program."

It is emphasized here that action taken in the next few hours, days, and weeks, nationally and locally, may determine whether the United States, in attempting price control, has to experience the same kind of discouraging and dangerous fumbling, divided authority and mediocre results which, according to the Truman report, characterized America's first efforts at all-out war production.

Evacuee Fund Program

LONDON, Jan. 22 (CP cable)—Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Dominions Undersecretary, has announced that the British Government is communicating with the dominions regarding the possibility of transferring to them contributions from the parents of evacuees.

The Children's Overseas Reception Board, he said, has decided that all contributions from parents should be at the uniform weekly rate of six shillings (about $1.20).

He said he was consulting the dominions regarding the transfer of the funds which would be made available as required in the interests of the children.

Parents' contributions have varied previously and have been retained in Britain for the Board's administration expenses.

Under the new plan, foster parents would receive the six shillings weekly and if parents were unable to spare the sum the Government would make up the difference.

Parents in better circumstances may send more than six shillings but their monthly contribution must not exceed the £3 permitted in the case of private evacuees.

Castillo Declared Not Popular Voice

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Eduardo Araujo, member of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, declared yesterday in a statement that "more than 95 per cent of the people" of the Argentine are opposed to the policies of the Argentine's President, Ramon S. Castillo.

Señor Araujo's statement was issued through the nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League which gave the Argentine an honor dinner last night.

President Castillo's action in deciding not to break off relations with the Axis powers "does not reflect the democratic will of the people in the Argentine," Señor Araujo said.

"As evidenced by his seizure of power in the Province of Buenos Aires on Dec. 7, Castillo has suppressed the popular will of my country," Señor Araujo said,

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Ovation for Ballet Theater—New Raphaelson Play in New York

Large Audience Captivated By Company in Boston Debut

By Margaret Lloyd

Ballet Theater got off to a flying start in its first performance in Boston, at the Opera House last night, captivating with the freshness of its productions and animations of its dancing the large audience that attended without the impetus of social cachet. Bravos and cheers were heard throughout the evening, and at the end the company received a well-deserved ovation.

Though this three-year-old, much reorganized, and formerly American company is not what it started out to be, it is still good ballet and above all, good theater. The three ballets offered for the initial program were all new to Boston, and "Bluebeard," Fokine's rollicking new comedy after the Meilhac and Halévy opera-bouffe of the same title, is new this season.

"Bluebeard," which will be seen again on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, has other assets in addition to the veteran choregrapher's ingenious adaptation of comic mime and figuration to comic situation, the elaborate sets and costumes of Marcel Vertes, and the propulsion of the Offenbach score. For one thing, it presents practically the entire cast, and except for one or two instances, quite advantageously.

Anton Dolin in the name part, adorned with a bright blue beard and some fearful and wonderful attire, holds the stage every minute he is upon it, and if this be showmanship, so be it. Irina Baronova as the earthy sixth wife makes a stunning entrance and dances like a house afire. Lucia Chase reveals new comedy talents and dancing ability as Queen Clementine. The mimed roles of King Bobiche and the Alchemist are well done by Antony Tudor and Simon Semenoff, and there are more excellences of performance than can be recorded here. But the lovely Alicia Markova is all but wasted in the part of the peasant maid who turns out to be a Princess.

The plot thickens transparently and one can have a good time without reading the lengthy program notes. The Second Prologue, wherein Bluebeard with the aid of his Alchemist, despatches his wives as he tires of them, could be expanded, and some of the acts, notably the fourth and last, wherein the wives and lovers are restored, and everybody is paired off happily, could be curtailed. A little more compactness would improve the work.

For sheer quality, Antony Tudor's "Lilac Garden" is the superior ballet. Set to Ernest Chausson's "Poème," it is itself a danced poem of lovers' parting, and since it is all well-bred restraint and reserve, the English Markova's interpretation of the heroine, who, on the arm of her fiancé, must leave her lover without a farewell embrace, is satisfying, it different from that of her predecessors in the part. Hugh Laiing as the lover, Antony Tudor as the fiancé, and Karen Conrad as "an episode in the fiancé's past," have their original roles.

It is a pity the company's stay is not to be longer and that "Lilac Garden" and other ballets are not to be repeated. Agnes de Mille's "Three Virgins and a Devil" is delicious comedy, delightfully costumed by Motley, and cleverly set by Arne Lundborg, "after sketches by Miss Harris," and this too would bear repetition. But except for "Bluebeard," there will be new ballets on every bill, and the engagement ends Saturday night.

Ballet Theater is built for audiences. It projects straight across the footlights. It refreshes, it rejuvenates, it enspells. It makes you forget war and winter, rising prices and unpaid bills. You do not need a guidebook. You do not even need to read the program notes. All you need to do is to get a seat, or as many as you can, and then sit back and let the lively arts of ballet take their course.

© Paramount

Veronica Lake and Joel McCrea
In "Sullivan's Travels" now on the screen at the Metropolitan.

Fibber McGee and Molly, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen
In "Look Who's Laughing," at the Paramount and Fenway.

'Jason' Tells Of Playwright And a Critic

By John Beaufort

New York

In "Jason," which opened Wednesday evening at the Hudson Theater, Samson Raphaelson is writing about a critic, the critic's wife, and a playwright. There is some extensive though not altogether unexpected self-revelation and self-discovery. The critic, Jason Otis, shows that underneath his stuffed shirt beats a human heart; he discovers the beauty of what he refers to as "the common man." Lisa, his wife, reveals herself as a mill-town girl who has become the critic's wife by sheer determination to resemble the woman he has written about admiringly. She discovers to her own satisfaction that the playwright is a "phony." The playwright, Ike Ambler, discovers that play reviewers too are beautiful people.

Mr. Raphaelson is not the first to attempt making a Saroyanesque playwright important in a dramatic situation. Neither is he the first to succeed. He is successful with artificial epigrams. But when he begins trying to write poetic passages he becomes embarrassing.

The opinion has been held—a minority opinon, to be sure—that drama critics are not people. Mr. Raphaelson appears bent on perpetuating the myth. Or, if it is not a myth, then the drama critic is a poor fellow to choose as the hero of a play.

* * *

Jason Otis is a cold fish. He is stuffy, narrow, inexperienced about life, bookish, known for his literate, caustic reviews. Ike Ambler invades the Otis household disguised as a Western Union messenger. His undiscouraged self-confidence, his naïvely profound observations about life disturb Jason. Ambler is propagandizing for his play which is to open shortly on Broadway. It develops that he has tried to make his play required reading for all the members of the Critics' circle.

Only Lisa fights against Ike, her antagonism aroused by Ike's discernment that she is not Lisa Breckenridge of the Old South but merely Lizzie Breckenridge from a mill town. Lisa becomes infatuated with Ike. By the afternoon of the day on which the Ambler drama is to have its premiere, Ike has converted Jason into a human being. Then Jason discovers Ike and Lisa in an embrace.

* * *

It really doesn't matter whether Mr. Raphaelson is writing about a drama critic, a playwright, or a steam fitter. His characters are, almost without exception, unconvincing. There is a kind of conclusion, if you like. The critic has learned that his opinions are fallible, and people are wonderful. The wife has learned to love her husband and to despise Ambler. And the young dramatist, having had his heart broken, allows that he has heard that a poet should suffer heartbreak before he can really create.

Alexander Knox gives a crisp performance as Jason. But even with his accurate and unforced playing, the critic's acidity does not indicate any real maturity in either the character or its conception.

Lisa is played by Helen Walker, a good looking young woman, who has much to learn about acting. William Miles and Raymond Greenleaf act two critics, neither of whom has much to say for himself. E. G. Marshall, Tom Tully and Edna West portray three comic strip roles.

'Jason'

New play by Samson Raphaelson. Setting by John Root. Directed by Mr. Raphaelson. Presented by George Abbott at the Hudson Theater, beginning Jan. 21. The cast:

Miss Crane	Ellen Hall
Violet	Eulabelle Moore
Messenger	Nicholas Conte
Jason Otis	Alexander Knox
Lisa Otis	Helen Walker
George Bronson	Raymond Greenleaf
Bill Squibb	William Miles
Humphrey Crocker	E. G. Marshall
Nick Wiggins	Knox Stevens
Mr. Kennedy	Tom Tully
Mrs. Kennedy	Edna West

New Play for Boston

"Johnny 2 x 4," of which Rowland Brown is producer, director, and playwright, may be expected to open in Boston on or about Feb. 16 according to the New York Times. The second half of the title of the play, it seems, refers to a small-sized piano in a night club, the setting for the plot. Among those to appear in the show are the Yacht Club Boys, Isabel Jewel, and Marie Austin.

NBC

Emanuel Feuermann
Soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

Screen News

Michael Powell's war story, told against a Canadian background, "The Invaders," has been acquired for release by Columbia Pictures. The production stars Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey, and Glynis Johns, a new romantic heroine. Mr. Powell is reported to have traveled 10,000 miles on location with his cast. Scenes were taken in the Canadian woods in the vicinity of Hudson Bay, in Winnipeg and Toronto, in the Hutterite colony of Manitoba, in the Canadian Rockies at Banff and Lake Louise, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at the Canadian Air Force's Coastal Command. "The Invaders" is an action story about the chase across Canada of a German U-boat crew, stranded when their craft is destroyed in Hudson Bay. Mr. Powell's most recent previous picture was "The Thief of Bagdad."

* * *

Norma Jean Wayne, said to be Hollywood's youngest actress, has checked in at Columbia for her role as Cookie, Penny Singleton's new baby in "Blondie's Blessed Event." Arthur Lake, Larry Simms, Jonathan Hale, Danny Mummert, and Daisy the Dog will carry on in their customary roles.

* * *

Claire Trevor this week signed with Paramount to star opposite Burgess Meredith in "The Black Curtain," a mystery film which will go into production soon under Jack Hively's direction.

* * *

"They Flew Alone" has been chosen as the final title for Herbert Wilcox's production, now being filmed at a Denham studio near London, in which Anna Neagle will impersonate the late Amy Johnson.

* * *

Richard Carlson was engaged this week for the male lead opposite Martha O'Driscoll in "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," a story with a Washington, D. C., background.

'Two-Faced Woman'

If the story of "Two-Faced Woman," now at the State and Orpheum, was tasteless before it had been revised at the instigation of the National Legion of Decency, the new M-G-M comedy is now pointless as well. For the point of its principal situation—a man making love to a woman he believes to be his wife's twin sister—has been removed by making the husband (Melvyn Douglas) discover the deception immediately. The offensiveness is obvious and persistent.

The nastiness of the material is emphasized by the clumsiness and ineptitude with which it has been treated. It is not encouraging to discover that George Cukor directed the film and that S. N. Behrman collaborated in writing it.

Greta Garbo's double role is unbecoming. A number of the things that she has to do and say are embarrassing. Melvyn Douglas plays the husband role with considerable verve considering that he has been through this weary sort of business so many times before. Ruth Gordon contributes her own individual worth to a valueless role. There are other supporting performances by Roland Young, Robert Sterling, Constance Bennett, and Frances Carson.

The other feature at the two houses is "Confessions of Boston Blackie," a murder melodrama, with a cast which includes Chester Morris, Harriet Hilliard, Richard Lane, George E. Stone, and Lloyd Corrigan.

Fokine to See Premiere

Michel Fokine will see the world premiere of his new ballet, "The Russian Soldier," tomorrow night at the Boston Opera House. Fokine, who is also choregrapher of "Bluebeard," has dedicated his latest ballet to the Russian soldiers defending their homeland.

To Give 'Alison's House'

Susan Glaspell's "Alison's House" will be presented by The Amateurs at Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Thursday evening, Feb. 6. This will be the second production of the season.

Plays in Prospect

The Student Prince—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Feb. 2. Return engagement of the company which presented the same musical at the Boston Opera House last autumn. Barbara Scully and Robert Davis head a company which includes Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela, Joanne Tree, Jay Presson, Alex Alexander, William Castle, Lloyd Harris and James Donnelly. For two weeks.

Under This Roof—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Feb. 16. Play of New England, written by Herbert B. Ehrmann, a Bostson lawyer, to be presented by Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan. Barbara O'Neil and Russell Hardie will head the cast. For one week.

© RKO Radio

Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck
In "Ball of Fire," now in its fourth week at the Keith Memorial.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Hedda Gabler," presented by Luther Greene. Starring Katina Paxinou. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last Boston performance Saturday evening.

Plymouth—
"White Cargo," presented by Addiss and Rorke. Starring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Giselle" and "Princess Aurora," presented by the Ballet Theater. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. 12:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Old Ladies," by Rodney Ackland. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"The Old Homestead," by Denman Thompson, presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45, 5, 8:10. "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45, 6, 9:10.

Fenway—
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time," 9:30 a. m., 1:20, 5:15, 9:10. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40.

Kenmore—
"Second Honeymoon," Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Orpheum—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10:25. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:15, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Modern—
"They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:30 a. m., 1:25, 5:20, 9:10. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:05, 4, 7:50.

Paramount—
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Scollay—
"They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:25. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:30, 4:20, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Training U. S. A. Pilots—Wings of Steel," "Travel Dutch Guiana," "Life of the Chinook Salmon," "Polo with George Oliver," "Stranger Than Fiction," Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix—
"War Clouds Over the Pacific." "Minstrel Days," featuring Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. Short suojects and a news reel program. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "Mr. District Attorney," James Ellison and Virginia Gilmore. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 2:30, 6:30, 8:25. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. "Men of Timberlands," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Lydia," Merle Oberon, Alan Marshal and Edna May Oliver. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Brookline Village: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2, 5:10, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "One Foot in Heaven," Frederic March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

University: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Richest Man in Town," Frank Craven. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. "Mobtown," with the Dead End Kids. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 3:04, 9:04. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "International Lady," George Brent. "4 Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2:54, 8:10. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7, 9:56.

Park: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Texas," William Holden. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:02 9:17. "We Go Fast," Alan Curtis and Lynn Bari. 1:54, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Oklahoma Kid," Humphrey Bogart. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 2:30, 8:15. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "H. M. Pulham, Esq., Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.

Maplewood: "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 3:13, 9:08. "Sing Another Chorus." 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 1:55, 7, 9:50. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 3:10, 8:20.

Orpheum: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 1:55, 8. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:25, 9:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 1:30, 8.

Medford: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:30, 8:20. "A Date With the Falcon," George Saunders. 2:35, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 9:30. "Night of January 16," Robert Preston, 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sealed Lips," William Gargan and June Clyde. "Stork Pays Off," Mazie Rosenbloom and Rochelle Hudson. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 2:09, 7:54. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3:34, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Dodge City," "For Beauty's Sake." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Target for Tonight." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:48, 8:08. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:15, 6:30, 9:53.

North Shore Artists

Through Jan. 24 paintings by a group of North Shore artists will be on display at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street.

The prevailing atmosphere is familiar, for the list contains names of favorites and prize winners, for the most part painters of naturalistic tendency and conservative disposition. There are some marines by Stanley Woodward and some ballet portrayals by Louis Kronberg. There are snow scenes by Aldro T. Hibbard and Harrison Cady. Jon Corbino is the romantic, visualizing a "Down East Farm" in a prismatic palette. Other exhibitors are H. Boylston Dummer, Lilian Westcott Hale, Antoinette C. Inglis, and Marian P. Sloane.

* * *

Junior League

The Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, is showing water colors by Donald Reichert. The pictures reveal a hand that is free and fanciful in the use of aquarelle. The painter depends generally on an allusive impressionism. He is more successful when he assumes a little more responsibility in articulation as in a pleasing wash entitled "The Music of Aspen."

D. A.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—Tonite 8:30 Last 4 Times | Mat. Sat.
Katina Paxinou in HEDDA GABLER
Ralph Forbes, Karen Morley, Cecil Humphreys, Henry Darnell, Margaret Wycherly
"A Play For The Present With Point and Power."—*Gaffney, Record.*

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30, Mat. Sat.
THE TERRIFIC LAUGH HIT!
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
2D YR. IN N. Y.—8 MOS. IN CHICAGO
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
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30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Greta GARBO • Melvyn DOUGLAS
'Two-Faced Woman'
Plus "Confessions of Boston Blackie"

EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Hedy LAMARR • Robert YOUNG • Ruth HUSSEY
"H. M. PULHAM, ESQ."
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Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c, Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.

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Also Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake
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PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly, Lucille Ball
"Look Who's Laughing"
Plus "Down in San Diego"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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HOROWITZ
"THE FABULOUS PIANIST"

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S. HUROK presents by arrangement with Aaron Richmond
The Greatest in RUSSIAN BALLET
by the Ballet Theatre SEATS in ADVANCE
with BARONOVA, MARKOVA, DOLIN
Company of 125
Symphony Orchestra, 11 New Ballets
OPERA HOUSE, 55c to $2.75
Last perf. Sat. Mat. & Night

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Leading Met. Opera Soprano
THIS SUN. AFT., SYMPHONY HALL

MELCHIOR
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JORDAN HALL—Sun. Aft., Feb. 1
TICKETS NOW!

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CAROLE LANDIS • LAIRD CREGAR
"I WAKE UP SCREAMING"
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Book by John Cecil Holm
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JOHN C. WILSON presents
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
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The New Comedy Smash
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"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" — Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Home Forum

I Asked for Freesias

PERHAPS YOU WILL wonder a moment—I hope not longer—why the little blue bowl with the tall green leaves was waiting beside your apartment door tonight. Yes, there was a note asking that the leaves be taken *en pension* for a time.

But the care of three narcissus bulbs is not a task to be placed, without consideration, on the shoulders of someone else. Without, to put it bluntly, permission. I know this. I am even sensitive to the impropriety of [illegible] ahead without such permission. I can only plead, to excuse what may have seemed presumption, the peculiar urgency of the moment.

A word on national defense may seem out of the way, just here. Yet the temporary scarcity of telephone equipment does have a part in the explaining. Recently, you see, another "party" was added to our line. When I went to the telephone tonight, it was "their" turn. I found a boy from upstairs looking, just looking, at the mouthpiece. He wasn't giving up yet. It might be his turn in five minutes—or twenty. But I was not encouraged. Already the white tissue paper had been wrapped about the blue bowl, a card pinned to the paper. "He who hesitates," I remembered, and thought the moral worth applying.

But, if you have looked carefully at the leaves themselves, and at three stems yet scarcely free of the leaves, you are as aware as I that there could be no more delay. You have seen them, the transparent wrappings, the outlines of the sheathed flowers within? They were so nearly ready. I could not tell how soon it would be. I could not risk your seeing them too late.

* * *

Half of this you will guess when you catch sight of the flower-stems hiding in the leaves. Already the first glimpse of them has crowned for me the eager days of waiting. Only a few evenings before Christmas, I recalled that this can happen—that one may watch through winter hours the smooth brown bulb growing into a beacon of the spring.

I asked for freesias, but it was too late. Almost it was too late for these, the paper-white narcissus, and the man who picked them out was not hopeful. (I must tell him how they have prospered.)

Some day I may have worked out a time-table to foretell each moment's happening in the growth of a narcissus. The hour when the white strands of root will nudge their way into the water. When the leaves will thrust sword-like into the air. When one may peer into a thicket of green shoots and find the emergent buds. And perhaps the day when the first flower will shine among the leaves. But I am still an amateur at growing flowers within four city walls. Entranced at choosing some young plant with trailing leaves, or picturing a primrose at the corner of my desk, I forget too often that city streets do not yield pebbles and that one's landlady, however indulgent, will not welcome an excavation of the lawn.

* * *

They are real pebbles, this time, at the roots of your *pensionnaires*. I found them sixty miles away, some in a garden, some in a box. Those from the garden—the un-pebblish, prosaic-looking ones on top—really weren't supposed to be invited. On that Sunday morning I planned otherwise. "After church," I said, "I shall get some lovely white pebbles from the beach." Next time I shall watch my words. Tides do not respond to the exigencies of a bus schedule. That afternoon I looked from the edge of the bank toward the beach where I had planned to gather pebbles and I remembered the words of Anna Hempstead Branch about "stones through water, sweetly clear." Some four feet of chill salt water covered my pebbles.

Since it was no afternoon for beachcombing, I hunted out a box of agates, one of those childhood "collections" which old houses cherish on faithful shelves. When they were too few, I filled my quota with the dull brown stones from the rose-garden. That night, tucked around the bulbs, the agates (to my appreciative gaze) looked beautiful. But now, if you look for agates through the blue glass, I think you will see only a white swirl of roots. Next time I'll put the agates on top.

* * *

Please do not doubt that I have had more than a fair portion of enjoyment from these roots and leaves. Even without seeing their final form or knowing the fragrance to come. I was once impressed by the words of an American who often visited, through many quiet years, across the Pacific. One time he told us of the "plum-blossom-viewing" he had watched, and I think that his description has left me my clearest impression of Japan. He said the people went to the country in crowds to view the plum-blossoms, and one day he was invited to go along. It was a cold, blustering day in March. When they reached the trees, he couldn't see any blossoms—only a few brown buds hardly beginning to open, on branches lashed by wind and rain. That, his friends told him, was what made the plum-blossom-viewing so beautiful.

I've liked that story for a long time. I like this about it, too. The people did not go alone to see the plum-blossoms. They went in crowds. They asked their American friend to go with them. To have looked, alone, would not have sufficed. I think it had to be shared, so that there would be no regret in all the remembering. And so, I hope you will not wonder, more than a moment, at finding the tall green leaves outside your door. For this is as close as I can come to finding an explanation.

E. S. L.

The Kingdom of The Million Elephants

LUANG PRABANG is the capital of the Kingdom of the Million Elephants and the White Parasol, and all the wild elephants which wandered within the realm were royal property. . . . But we had not seen any herds of wild elephants on our trip, although we had run across places where they had passed. Consequently the first animals that we saw (except in Hué) were dragging teak logs up the river bank near our landing place. Since poor Van had had to walk practically all the way on the mountain trip because the ponies were too small to carry him, it had been his greatest wish to ride on an elephant. One morning during our visit we found in front of the door the King's two finest elephants waiting to take us for an outing. Van had the royal *houdah* with a large gilded cover and big enough for three people at a time. Perched on the elephant's head with his legs behind the ears was a native mahout. In front and in back were gold chains which, in addition to being decorative, helped hold the *houdah* in place and made it easier to climb into. Number two elephant was slightly less grand but had the added attraction of being accompanied by a young one about half its size. This little fellow ducked around, always looking for mischief. While we all rode or rather rolled down the main street we could look over the garden fences. The motion was unique, but reminded us somewhat of a boat rolling in a heavy swell. As we went along we attracted no particular attention among the populace who were used to royal elephants. Traversing the whole length of the town we visited a very old pagoda with a curious Burmese gateway, and an old *stupa* which had been broken into and rifled by some of the robber tribes that invaded the city in early days. It was quite fun climbing up and down the elephants and the whole ride made the day an eventful one.—From "Three Kingdoms of Indo-China," by HAROLD J. COOLIDGE JR. and THEO. ROOSEVELT. (New York: Crowell).

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL OF PERSIAN SILVER BROCADE

SILK FABRICS of exquisite pattern and subtle and intricate manufacture were woven in Persia. There were two kinds of fabrics developed especially by the weavers who reached their prime during the Safavid Dynasty: silk brocades and silk velvets. The luxurious fabrics were used for clothing and for decoration and they were also exported abroad, where they exercised a strong influence upon European textiles.

This is a Persian compound cloth with a silver ground and with an all-over ornamentation of birds and flowering scrolls. It was woven in Kāshān in the seventeenth century.

A Small Moslem Town Has Elegance

THE RAIN LIFTED, we were following a broad upland valley and looked over pastures and a broad river at the elegance of a small Moslem town, with its lovely minarets. It was exquisitely planned, its towers refined by the influence of the minarets, its red-roofed houses lying among the plumy foliage of their walled gardens; it was in no way remarkable, there are thousands of Moslem towns like it. We left it unvisited, and went on past an aerodrome with its hangars, past the barracks and . . . were in Mostar, "*Stari most*," old bridge. Presently we were looking at that bridge, which is falsely said to have been built by the Emperor Trajan, but is of medieval Turkish workmanship. It is one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. A slender arch lies between two round towers, its parapet bent in a shallow angle in the centre.

To look at it is good; to stand on it is as good. Over the grey-green river swoop hundreds of swallows, and on the banks mosques and white houses stand among glades of trees and bushes. The swallows and the glades know nothing of the mosques and houses. The river might be running through unvisited hills instead of a town of twenty thousand inhabitants. There was not an old tin, not a rag of paper to be seen. This was certainly not due to any scavenging service. In the Balkans people are more apt to sit down and look at disorder and discuss its essence than clear it away. It was more likely to be due to the Moslem's love of nature, especially of running water, which would prevent him from desecrating the scene with litter in the first place. . . .

They build beautiful towns and villages. I know of no country, not even Italy or Spain, where each house in a group will be placed with such invariable taste and such pleasing results for those who look at it and out of it alike. The architectural formula of a Turkish house, with its reticent defensive lower story and its projecting upper story, full of windows, is simple and sensible; and I know nothing neater than its interior. . . . Even now the average Moslem shop is the antithesis of the Moslem house. It is a shabby little hole, often with a glassless front, which must be cold in winter and stifling in summer, and its goods are arranged in fantastic disorder. In a stationer's shop the picture-postcards will have been left in the sun till they are faded, and the exercise-books will be foxed. In a textile shop the bolts of stuff will be stacked in untidy tottering heaps. The only exceptions are the bakeries, where the flat loaves and buns are arranged in charming geometric patterns, and the greengroceries, where there is manifest pleasure in the colour and shape of the vegetables.—From "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon," by REBECCA WEST. (New York: Viking.)

Setting Up an Heirloom

WHEN THE CHECK in payment for "A Circuit-Rider's Wife" came . . . I was simply quenched with joy. It was as if I held in my hand a very valuable answer to prayer. Fortune, the last thing in the world that could be expected to smile on a Methodist minister and his wife, had smiled on us. . . .

But before anything else was done I felt that we should do something to mark the day which had made the change in our fortunes. I said something to Lundy about this. He suggested a party by way of celebration, but I told him the Pen and Brush Club was the time and place for that. He suggested one fabulous extravagance after another with a mischievous beam in his eye, but I told him I thought we should practice frugality awhile longer, because—who could tell?—I might not write another book, though I felt boiling in my intellectual anatomy. We sat down and looked at each other. He had a whimsical fancy and I expected him to produce the idea presently.

"I have it!" he exclaimed, just as I expected. "We will buy an heirloom!"

"The very thing!" I cried.

"We have nothing that could be so regarded?" he asked.

"Not one."

"It should be very ugly. Heirlooms always are," he mused.

"And we could keep it out of sight in the attic the way most people do," I put in.

"But it must be a new one. We ought not to start off with somebody's cast-off heirloom," he went on.

I agreed to this; it seemed a wonderful conception, a brand-new keepsake bought on purpose to be kept forever in our family. So we started off in search of it. It was a long way downtown; still, we walked, being in no mood to travel on street cars. But we rode home on one, . . .

We had the heirloom, the ugliest little old candlestick that had ever been brought to that town. It was really old. The man said he had had it for years, but had never been able to sell it. We took it, according to agreement, straight to the attic, because it had the true heirloom nature of being a misfit everywhere in the inhabited part of the house.—From "My Book and Heart," by CORRA HARRIS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Song for Mozart

I sing him with gratitude who made this music
clear as a mountain river,
vigorous as water falling over great rocks,
the fine spray drifting upward, netted with rainbows.

This is music that clarifies the muddy moment.
It is bright rainfall on a dusty landscape.
The thirsty heart drinks deeply.

It is you I sing, Mozart, your spirit that moves among us;
you live in this music; you quicken with life the living.

PEGGY POND CHURCH

„Teuer erkaufte Schätze"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VOR EINIGER ZEIT veranstaltete eine große städtische Bank eine ganz hervorragende Ausstellung von falschem und echtem Geld. Einige der unechten Banknoten waren unkünstlerisch graviert; aber viele waren so geschickt ausgeführt, daß sie den echten auffallend ähnlich waren.

Wer Papiergeld nachmacht oder in Umlauf setzt, versucht etwas von Wert zu gewinnen, ohne etwas dafür auszugeben. Er handelt mit etwas, was trotz seines Scheinwerts wertlos ist, weil es kein gesetzlich gültiges Zahlungsmittel ist.

Ebenso müssen diejenigen, die das Himmelreich—Gesundheit, Freudigkeit, Sicherheit, ja das Leben selber—erlangen wollen, bloße menschliche Verfahren aufgeben; denn materielle Mittel und Wege ermangeln der Ermächtigung Gottes, des Geistes. Solche Verfahren, die auf der falschen Voraussetzung beruhen, daß der Mensch ein von dem einen Gemüt, Gott, getrenntes Gemüt habe, möchten den Menschen um sein geistiges Geburtsrecht der Vollkommenheit als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis bringen. Dennoch sind viele Getäuschte und nach dem Guten Hungernde so mißleitet worden, daß sie glaubten, geistige Schätze seien auf andere Art zu erlangen, als dem Wegweiser Christus Jesus nachzufolgen. Von dem Christus, der Wahrheit, die er enthüllte und bewies, erklärte Jesus (Joh. 14, 6): „Ich bin der Weg und die Wahrheit und das Leben; niemand kommt zum Vater denn durch mich".

Wer Christus, der Wahrheit, nachfolgen will, wird finden, daß geistiges Verständnis durch Selbstaufoperung und Selbstverleugnung erkauft wird. Stolz, Geiz, Eifersucht, Zorn, Habgier und ähnliche Züge sind nur Fälschungen jener wahren Eigenschaften, die der Mensch durch sein Einssein mit Gott, dem Guten, ewig besitzt. Unter der Randüberschrift „Die Inspiration des Opfers" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 54): „Wer ist bereit, seiner Lehre und seinem Beispiel zu folgen? Früher oder später müssen sich alle auf Christus, die wahre Idee Gottes, gründen. Jesu Wunsch, seine teuer erkauften Schätze reichlich in leere oder sündenerfüllte menschliche Schatzkammern hineinströmen zu lassen, war die Inspiration zu seinem großen menschlichen Opfer. Als Zeugnis seiner göttlichen Sendung erbrachte er den Beweis, daß Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe die Kranken und die Sündigen heilen und über den Tod durch Gemüt und nicht durch Materie siegen. Dies war der höchste Beweis, den er von der göttlichen Liebe geben konnte".

Daß „Jesu großes menschliches Opfer" zu einem unvergleichlichen Siege führte, kann nicht bestritten werden. Und heute hat jeder von uns Gelegenheit, wie Jesus die Allheit Gottes, der Liebe, durch Zerstörung des Irrtumsanspruchs auf Wirklichkeit, ob er sich als Sünde, Zwietracht oder Krankheit darbietet, zu beweisen. An viele ergeht der Aufruf, Opfer zu bringen, die dem menschlichen Sinn groß scheinen; wer aber vor allem danach trachtet, die Wahrheit des Seins zu beweisen, indem er dem Meister nachfolgt, wird in zunehmendem Maße beweisen, daß nichts anderes als falsche oder unechte Werte aufzugeben sind.

Dies zeigte sich klar in der Erfahrung eines Christlichen Wissenschafters, der die Hochschule glänzend durchlaufen hatte. Es wurden ihm viele gewinnbringende Gelegenheiten angeboten, seine Tätigkeit auf dem akademischen Gebiete fortzusetzen; aber zur großen Enttäuschung vieler seiner Professoren lehnte er jedes Angebot ab. Lange Zeit widmete er sich ausschließlich dem Forschen und Arbeiten in der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Dann öffnete sich ihm eines Tags der Weg zur Übernahme einer Arbeit gerade in seinem Fach auf einer großen Universität. Der Ruf war so klar und bestimmt, daß er, gewiß in der Erkenntnis, daß er göttlich geführt wurde, zur Gelehrtenwelt zurückkehrte. Vielleicht das Interessanteste von allem war, daß mehrere seiner früheren Professoren nach einer Unterredung mit ihm erkannten und zugaben, daß er jetzt viel besser ausgerüstet war, die Arbeit auf diesem Gebiete fortzusetzen, als er es am Schlusse seiner Hochschulzeit gewesen war.

Gerade wie einige von der Bank ausgestellte gefälschte Banknoten so geschickt ausgeführt waren, da sie leicht der Entdeckung durch alle außer durch einen Fachmann entgehen konnten, so können auch viele der vom sterblichen Gemüt dargebotenen Verfahren den Unvorsichtigen geeignet scheinen, die Menschen auf einem neuen und leichten Wege ins Himmelreich zu führen. Aber der Prophet Jeremia hat uns Gottes Worte wissen lassen (Jer. 6, 16): „Tretet auf die Wege und schauet und fraget nach den vorigen Wegen, welches der gute Weg sei, und wandelt darin, so werdet ihr Ruhe finden für eure Seele!" „Der gute Weg", den die Propheten gingen, und den uns der Meister klar bezeichnete, ist heute durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft erleuchtet. Er führt sicher, ohne Abschweife, zum Himmelreich, jenem vergeistigten Bewußtseinszustande, worin der Mensch so gesehen wird, wie Gott ihn kennt: rein, vollkommen, die ewige Widerspiegelung des Vaters. „Die Wahrheit hat uns den Schlüssel zum Himmelreich gegeben", schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 99), „und mit diesem Schlüssel hat die Christliche Wissenschaft die Tür des menschlichen Verständnisses geöffnet. Niemand kann das Schloß erbrechen oder durch irgend eine andere Tür eingehen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

"Dear-bought treasures"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME TIME AGO a certain large city bank had on prominent display an exhibition of counterfeit and valid currency. A few of the spurious notes were crudely engraved, but many of them had been executed with dexterity, for they bore a striking resemblance to the bills they counterfeited.

The counterfeiter or passer of counterfeit bills is attempting to gain something of worth without giving anything in exchange. He is dealing in that which, despite its apparent value, is worthless, because it is not authorized legal tender.

Likewise, those who would attain the kingdom of heaven—health, happiness, security, yes, even life itself—must forsake mere human methods, for material ways and means lack the authorization of God, Spirit. Such methods, being based on the false premise that man has a mind apart from the one Mind, God, would attempt to defraud man of his spiritual birthright of perfection as God's image and likeness. Yet many, frustrated, and hungry for good, have been misled into believing that spiritual treasure can be attained by other ways than following in the footsteps of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. Speaking of the Christ, Truth, which he revealed and demonstrated, Jesus declared (John 14:6), "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."

He who would follow in the way of Christ, Truth, will find that spiritual understanding is frequently bought with the currency of self-sacrifice and self-immolation. Pride, avarice, jealousy, anger, greed, and kindred traits are but counterfeits of those true qualities which man, by reason of his at-one-ment with God, good, forever possesses. Under the marginal heading, "Inspiration of sacrifice," Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 54): "Who is ready to follow his teaching and example? All must sooner or later plant themselves in Christ, the true idea of God. That he might liberally pour his dear-bought treasures into empty or sin-filled human storehouses, was the inspiration of Jesus' intense human sacrifice. In witness of his divine commission, he presented the proof that Life, Truth, and Love heal the sick and the sinning, and triumph over death through Mind, not matter. This was the highest proof he could have offered of divine Love."

That "Jesus' intense human sacrifice" ultimated in unparalleled victory cannot be gainsaid. And today each one of us has the opportunity to prove, even as he did, the allness of God, Love, in destroying error's claim to reality, whether it presents itself as sin, discord, or sickness. Many are being called upon to make what, to human sense, appear to be large sacrifices; but he who seeks first of all to demonstrate the truth of being by following in the Master's footsteps, will increasingly prove that the false or counterfeit values are all that one must give up.

This was clearly illustrated in the experience of a student of Christian Science who had had a brilliant career in college. He was offered many lucrative opportunities to continue in the academic field, but much to the disappointment of many of his professors he declined every offer. Over a long period of time he devoted himself exclusively to study of and work in Christian Science. Then, one day, the way opened for him to take up work in his particular field, at a large university. The call was so clear and decisive that he returned to the university world confident in the knowledge that he was being divinely guided. Perhaps most interesting of all was the fact that several of his former professors, after talking with him, recognized and acknowledged that he was now far better equipped to continue work in this field than he had been at the termination of his college career.

Even as some of the counterfeit currency displayed by the bank was so skillfully designed that it might easily escape detection by all except an expert, so, too, many of the methods presented by mortal mind would appear to the unwary to lead men, by some new and easy route, into the kingdom of heaven. But the prophet Jeremiah has recorded God's words (Jeremiah 6:16), "Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." "The good way," trod by the prophets and clearly marked out for us by the Master, is today illumined by the teachings of Christian Science. It leads surely, undeviatingly, to the kingdom of heaven, that spiritualized state of consciousness wherein man is beheld as God knows him, pure, perfect, the forever reflection of the Father. "Truth has furnished the key to the kingdom," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 99), "and with this key Christian Science has opened the door of the human understanding. None may pick the lock nor enter by some other door."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sunday Garments

In Sunday garments Tommy sits
Like something on a shelf,
A trim and polished replica
Which has concealed himself.

He mustn't bulge his trouser legs,
He mustn't scratch his buckles,
Or soil his blouse or even get
Some dirt upon his knuckles.

In Sunday garments Tommy sighs
For clothes with rents and stitches,
Remembering the comfort of
His Monday-faded breeches.

KEITH THOMAS

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Intimate Message: Washington

Union How? ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The biggest news in Washington at this mid-week writing—apart from the actual operations of the war—is that John L. Lewis has upped and written himself a letter urging that the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations stop burying the hatchet in each other and put their hands to real labor unity.

Literally, of course, Mr. Lewis addressed his large-minded communication to Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., and to William Green, President of the A. F. of L., but since Mr. Lewis has been admittedly the chief barrier to union of the unions, he would seem, in an important sense, to be talking to himself—and very constructively, too.

Now the proposed "accouplement" of the two great houses of labor with, as its lately recruited sponsor suggests, "unified and competent leadership" is an unexceptionable objective. It would be a proper and beneficial achievement. It has great possibilities of good for the country, for labor and for management. With less than unified and competent leadership, it has great possibilities of abuse. Outside of the war, and perhaps because of the war, it is the leading conversational gambit in Washington. The following is an attempt to catch up informally some of the thoughts which are being expressed.

Whatever the difficulties which stand in the way, the unification of the American labor movement will probably be brought about before long. It is an ironical expression of union democracy that union leadership should for so many years have blocked a uniting which the rank and file membership manifestly indorsed. So, since the principal blocker is now offering to run with the ball, action should be soon forthcoming.

Compared to Attack on Pearl Harbor

Of course, Mr. Murray didn't greet Mr. Lewis's surprise proposal with what could exactly be called a pleasantry. He compared it to the attack on Pearl Harbor, which was also a surprise and which is not quite a phrase bearing an olive branch. But Mr. Murray's reserve does not betoken an opposition to unity; it betokens opposition to the manner in which the unity proposal has been bombshelled into his lap. Mr. Murray put himself not against union of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. but against Mr. Lewis's using union as a means of taking over the whole labor movement lock, stock and treasury.

The long-continued breach between the two halves of American unionism has wrought a profound disservice to labor. It has retarded the natural maturing of labor organization and its evolution to a greater sense of responsibility because of its large power.

Disunity between labor has been a handicap to the nation. It has precipitated strikes which were unnecessary in labor's interests and which were unfair to management.

Divided labor has handicapped the operation of collective bargaining and has played into the hands of the opponents of collective bargaining who have welcomed disunity within the ranks of labor as a means of discrediting labor.

Self-centered, narrow-visioned, power-grabbing jurisdictional disputes have seriously alarmed and alienated public support for labor, especially at a time of national peril. They have hurt the country, they have hurt labor, they have hurt industry.

Unification of the two branches of labor—"with unified and competent leadership"—is in the interests of all concerned. Collective bargaining is the law. Faithfully and constructively used, collective bargaining is an instrument producing the best possible relations between labor and management. Responsible labor organization is essential to the responsible use of collective bargaining.

No realistic observer sees Mr. Lewis's sudden conversion to unity as expressing an irrepressible upsurge of idealism which he could no longer keep in control. Mr. Lewis is an able, powerful and dynamic individual and there is no evidence that he looks upon "accouplement" as a means of decoupling himself from the top pinnacle of labor leadership.

Far-Reaching Political Potentialities

Therefore, since Mr. Lewis has always sought to make labor a political movement, "accouplement" holds far-reaching political potentialities. It was Mr. Lewis who founded labor's non-partisan committee which was neither non-partisan nor non-political. Unlike Britain, American labor has not thus far turned to direct political action, through its own party and its own politicians.

But an existing 10,000,000 combined C. I. O.-A. F. of L. membership is an inviting core for any party organization. And it is indeed likely that union membership will emerge from the war with several million more members since another 10,000,000 new workers are going to be needed in the well-organized defense industries.

And the consumer—which is the unorganized most of us—must view such numerical economic strength with some alert misgiving since it is by no means self-evident even when strong management and strong labor agree that their decision is in the national interests or that the consumer is well served.

And finally, reliable reports here have it that Senator Burton K. Wheeler was more than a sympathetic collaborator with Mr. Lewis in his accouplement gesture. Are Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Lewis aiming to use the American labor movement as the means of foisting a new appeasement and isolationist movement upon the nation—either with respect to the war or with respect to the peace?

The Country Speaks: New York

Wartime Transportation Hope ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

One of the most difficult problems of the war has been adequate overseas transport. With the closer grouping of the United States and Great Britain in the all-out effort to defeat Reichsführer Hitler, trans-Atlantic transport and communication have become a matter of most urgent importance. The difficulties were multiplied many-fold when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

At the opening of its two-ocean war, the United States took preferential rights aboard all steamships and ocean-going flying boats for military and naval missions, purchasing commissions, government leaders, minor officials and men on business essential to the war effort. So greatly overtaxed were existing transport facilities, that civilians, including newspaper correspondents whose mission was to keep the public informed, were marooned at home or in transit to their destinations and were subjected to interminable delays in getting where they were bound. Many of these remain in far distant places and thousands of persons who have urgent private business overseas are unable to book passage.

It is at this point in the story that the American Export Airline comes into the picture, holding out hope for an easing of the situation. The sponsoring on Jan. 17 of the first of its fleet of flying boats, the Excalibur, at the plant of its builders, the Vought Sikorski Company at Stratford, Conn., was seen by transportation authorities as marking an important step in solving the problem. The company has other airplanes on order and, according to its spokesmen, it will be in operation soon—the countries to which it will give service and the date it will start operations being "a military secret." New York will be its American base.

Pan American Airways, as far as American competition is concerned, has had the whole field of international skyroutes to itself. The new line will give this powerful system a strong rival and if the service is successful, its routes are expected to be extended into wider competition with Pan American and other international air services.

The presence of Mrs. Henry Agard Wallace, wife of the Vice-President of the United States, at the sponsoring ceremonies was one token that the Federal Government looks with favor on the proposed service. Another indication that the Government has given the nod to the new line was that American Export has been given high priority rating for completion of its fleet, at a time when military aviation is one of the weak points in the armor of the United Nations.

Pan American has fought introduction of new trans-Atlantic air service, contending that the new flights would only cut into existing services instead of bringing about new business and weaken the American aviation position in the world picture. Meanwhile, American Export has bluntly charged Pan American with maintaining an un-American monopoly. It also argued that extension of air travel facilities now will bulwark America's ground-floor position in world air competition following the war.

When the last bomb has left its mark on the chronology of the current war, airlines will be sent out all over the world by the British, French, German, Japanese, Dutch, Italian and other nations. Therefore, American aviation, according to the view here, must make every effort to extend and improve its services during the war. Within a few years there will very likely not be one or two American airlines in trans-Atlantic trade but many, it was held.

The only non-belligerent means of transport today are a few Portuguese and Spanish freighters. Otherwise travelers seeking to cross the Atlantic must—if they can get priorities—use slow convoyed steamships on the dodge from U-boats, or Pan American flying boats across the South Atlantic.

To Change the Subject:

What It Did to Mail-Order Catalogues ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Chicago has just put into the mails some 15,000,000 fat volumes addressed to persons in every nook and corner of the United States. It's the mail order houses' semi-annual contribution to the country's reading matter.

This year's stupendous library of merchandise went out as usual. But there was nothing "as usual" about the preparation of the volumes. The editors of these books found themselves faced with the task of revising their catalogues to meet the new war economy and a big task it was. Lines had to be simplified, specifications rewritten because of the need for using new materials, and so on.

The biggest trick of all was to bring the automobile tire sections of the catalogues up to date. The tire-rationing order of the Government came out when the two biggest catalogues—Montgomery Ward's and Sears Roebuck's—were actually on the presses. The catalogue editors had to hustle around like newspapermen turning out "extras" to revise their books.

Keeping Up With Tire Announcements

Sears reports that it had to take its catalogue off the presses, break open a number of pages and add others, all after Dec. 7, when most of the book had been printed. And still the staff had made every effort to anticipate the tire-rationing order. Fortunately, they had. Here's their story:

"When the first bare announcement came through from Washington that tire sales would be banned, four different plans were quickly drawn up. . . . These were incorporated into four different sets of pages. A group of plates was made for each plan. When the specific regulations were announced by Washington, one of these plans was found to comply with every detail."

Ward's had a similar experience. If you find pages oddly numbered in either of these catalogues (if instead of just a single page 147 you find 147a, 147b, 147c, for example) you'll know that at the very last minute some extra sheets had to be inserted to meet the sudden new situation.

Both houses have endeavored to comply with governmental requests for simplification and have reduced numbers of models in several lines. Both catalogues are a little smaller. But the most important changes have been in substitutions of materials for those the OPM needs.

Metal Substitutes as Good—and Better

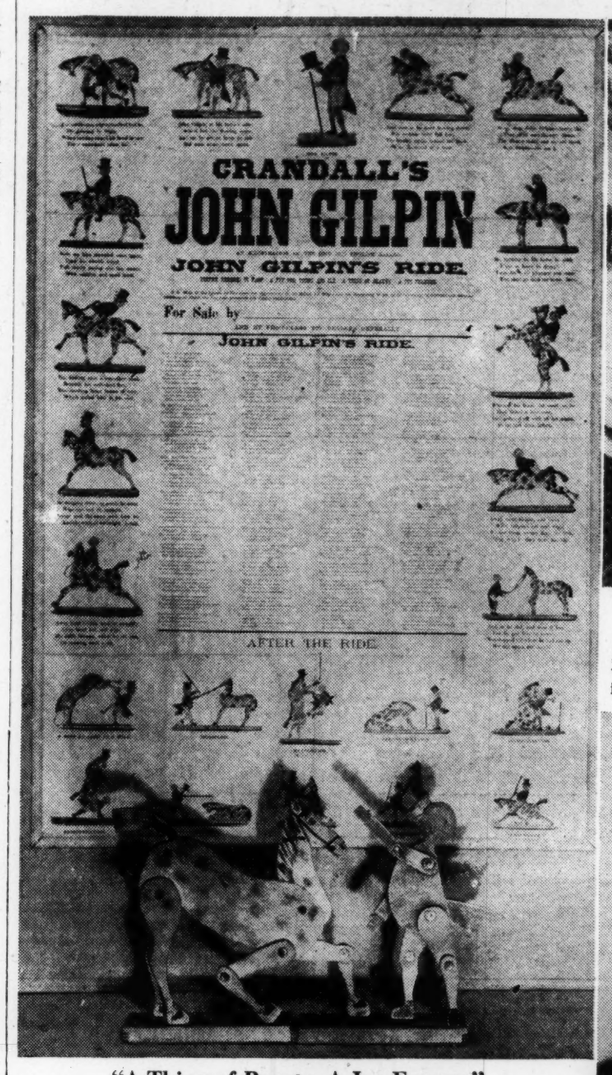
Sears is proud of its economies of metals. They figure that enough aluminum for 493 heavy bombers or 2,629 fighting planes has been made available to industries through substitutions in their lines. And many of the substitutions, they believe, are improvements. Take washing machine agitators formerly made of aluminum, and now produced out of vitreous china, Bakelite, plastic, or some other material. "All of these, it is claimed, are superior to aluminum in that they provide a smoother surface and are impervious to the alkali in soap and hard water which discolors aluminum," says the company.

Women's clothes indicate the trend toward the practical, says the Chicago Mail Order Company which has been selling clothes by mail for 53 years. Clothes are simpler, more sensible, to meet the requirements of women who must perform many unusual tasks in wartime. Slacks and overalls, in attractive styles, abound.

But the catalogues still maintain their gala air, somehow. "Very little war atmosphere is noticeable," says a spokesman for Ward's. With their attractive color illustrations, the women's clothing and furniture sections look as inviting as any of the current style or home magazines.

It's only now and then you are reminded of the difficulties faced by the catalogue makers in this time of sudden changes. You read the glowing description of a pressure cooker and then note this caution, "We may find it necessary to refund your money should our stock of merchandise become exhausted." Or you look for aluminum pans and find they just aren't there any more. The makers of the catalogues gave a big sigh of relief when their 15,000,000 volumes actually were in the mails this year.

Children's Museum Exhibit: Toys of Yesteryear



"A Thing of Beauty. A Joy Forever"

Such was the description which accompanied this "toy for young and old," a jointed John Gilpin and his spirited horse, with "poetry reduced to fact." The story of John Gilpin's famous ride is told in classic ballad form, and, according to the direction sheet, "Gilpin and his horse may be set up in thousands of amusing positions."

All Sorts of Activities Start When This Swiss Music Box Is Wound

Complete to the tiniest detail, this little Swiss village will help while away many a happy hour today, just as it did when Grandfather was a boy. To the accompaniment of tinkling notes, the little train whizzes out of one tunnel and into another; the little steamer puffs its way around the lake, bells ring in the church steeple, and the mill wheel turns madly—every time you wind the crank.

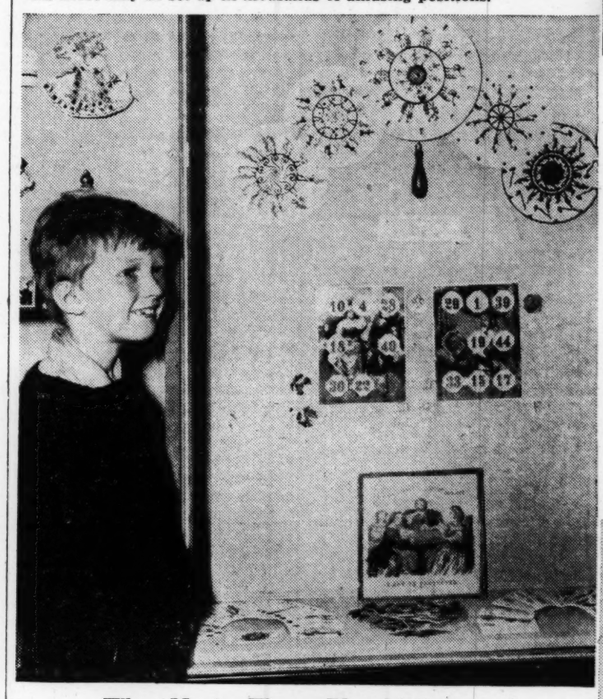
All photos by Everett M. Smith

"... of what toys We made our joys"

Many of the jolly toys our grandparents — and doubtless their parents, too—enjoyed in years gone by, are on exhibit this month at the Children's Museum, in Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass. Most of the toys and games are from 80 to 100 years of age.

With the present automobile shortage presaging a return to horse-and-buggy days, these toys of a bygone era are of special interest today. The Automatic Dancers above, forerunner of the popular marionette shows, were patented in 1865. Winding the key starts the fun before mirrored walls.

Perhaps there was a tire shortage in those days, too. For the doll carriage opposite has only three wheels.



When Movies Were a Plenakistiscope

The Plenakistiscope is the name
Of this funny little game
You twirled it before the looking glass
To see a moving picture pass.

A Proud Peacock Struts—and a Train Chugs On Its Way

This oldtime peacock, with real feathers, will bow and strut when one winds the key. He'll turn his head, and spread his tail, too, as he struts along.

Not much like the modern electric trains—with yards of track, switches, tunnels, stations, and control buttons—is this tiny wooden train with its wooden wheels and track. Yet, doubtless Grandpa thought it was the most fascinating thing imaginable—just like the pioneer wood-burning locomotives which helped to open up the Great West soon after the Civil War.

A Kitchen Just Like Great-Grandmother's

Back in the days when Grandma was a little girl, toy kitchens such as the one above were a delight—just as they are today. But, instead of a real electric stove and refrigerator, there was a wood-burning stove, and water found its way into the tiny sink from a pump outside. Kitchen utensils haven't changed much through the years—and sand cookies and mud pies "baked in the oven" are always appetizing.

"You see this zoo is a century old. The animals' names cannot be told
The sheep may be a polar bear. Which can you name—or don't your dare?"

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Tricks
Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

14c

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, January 22, 1942

A Thursday Page

The Friendly Woods

By Cornelia Meigs

Part Two

There are many things that move in a wood at twilight, even on a cold winter afternoon like this. Christy had seen a rabbit scuttling away from a place too near the road, a little wood mouse, too, which gave a high jump and dived into its hole. But this was something bigger, quick, black as a shadow and as silent. It had passed a little cleared space and disappeared behind a thick pine trunk, now it moved again, very slim and dark, across the open ground ahead of them. Nora Ericson screamed. One of the horses plunged, the other backed in the traces and snorted. Nora screamed again and the horses both lowered their heads and ran.

Down the narrow track they bolted, with the sleigh jolting and rocking behind them. Then, feeling the reins slack on their necks, they swung aside, turned off the rutty road and dashed straight through the woods. The sleigh leaped and bounded as it went over logs and roots, each lurch came nearer to throwing the two girls out. Each time the runners crashed and ground against a stump, the horses snorted more wildly and ran faster. Nora did not scream again. She had dropped the reins, had slid down among the robes and had buried her face in her hands.

Handling the Horses

Christy leaned over and caught at the reins just as they were slipping over the dashboard. She could not really think, not while they rocked and plunged like that, but somehow her hands seemed to know that this was the first thing to do. She did not know much about horses. She and Anne had owned a pony three years ago, and had driven it in a little yellow cart. Once the pony had tried to run away and she had been able to stop him. That was very different from trying to check these great plunging beasts, but she must do what she could.

One of the reins was caught on the harness but the next jerk shook it free. She drew them up, steady and even, and began to pull. She spoke to the horses, though she wondered if they would hear her voice shake. "Careful—steady—easy, now, easy." She had heard her father speak so when she had been driving with him.

She was surprised at their seeming to hear her. The wild pace slackened a little, though they still galloped on. It came to her suddenly that they were afraid, as afraid as Nora was, as afraid as she was. She spoke to them again, "There—there. It's all right. It's all right."

She pulled harder and harder, winding her hands in the reins to keep them from slipping. She stood up, her feet braced against the dashboard, her whole weight thrown into pulling. She saw, dimly, ahead, where a steep slope went down into a hollow. They must stop—they must. She gave one more desperate pull; yes, the horses were going slower, they were snorting and trembling, but they drew up, they were standing still. Their sides were heaving and great columns of breath were going up in the cold air. Nora's voice spoke beside her.

"Good for you, Christy. You got them stopped. But—where are we?"

That was indeed a question. Where were they? Deep in the wood with no road before or behind them, and the snow coming down thicker and thicker all around. Yes, it was true that they were lost. But Carl Ericson had said that even if you were lost you must not be frightened.

"Hold the reins," Christy said. "I'm going to get out and see how we can go. If we came through the woods there must be some way to get back." She knew that the wind and snow were beginning to cover up their tracks and that she must hurry.

She walked a little way and, even after a few steps, could not see the sleigh behind her. Then she came to a more open space where she could look about a little, but she drew up suddenly and stood quietly by the nearest tree. For what she had seen was something just like what she had seen earlier that evening, a quick dark shape, and another, slipping in and out among the trees, coming out into the open. They were two wolves, not very large, but certainly wolves.

A Disappearing Stunt

The brisk breeze was blowing in her face, carrying away the scent of human beings which would have otherwise given warning to the wolves at once. One of them was very near to her, but he did not notice her, he had crouched in the snow, just as a puppy does when he challenges another to a race, his front feet wide apart, his hind legs stiff and ready for an instant jump. He even wagged his tail, just as a dog would. The other dropped his nose in the snow, sneezed, crouched, and then was up and off, dashing round in a wide circle with his companion chasing him.

They were quicker than any dog, more graceful, more surefooted, colored that dark, cloudy gray which no dog's coat can quite match. Christy laughed out loud and they heard her. They crouched, turned and instantly were blotted out of sight. They did not run away, it seemed, they simply vanished. Those gray coats, so nearly the color of the tree trunks, were given them for just such disappearing.

Christy could see now that the way along which the horses had come followed the top of a ridge, where the trees did not grow quite so thickly as on the steep slopes. They might be able to find their way back, but if they should stray in the falling snow and begin going down hill—? Would she know how to guide them or would Nora? But first she must turn them round. She climbed in and took the reins again. She had watched Carl Ericson do it and so, with a good deal of talking to the horses and with a moment of dangerous tipping, they finally got themselves faced the proper way.

It was so dark now that she could only see the horses' heads against the white of the falling snow, nothing beyond. She saw the heads drop, felt the steady tug as they began to pull. It seemed as though they had no doubts about the way home. A thought came to her suddenly. "Who ever heard of a horse being lost?" she said aloud.

Mrs. Grumpy Protests

Nora Ericson sat up beside her. "You're right. I never did hear of such a thing," she said. Her voice sounded reasonable, not frightened any more. "I'll take the reins," she added. "I think Carl keeps a lantern at the back of the sleigh, and matches. Climb over the seat and see if you can find it."

Christy clambered over the back of the seat, but lurched and almost fell as a wild shriek went up in the dark. She had almost stepped on Mrs. Grumpy, Anne's pet hen, quite forgotten, and huddled down in the straw. She felt the round shape of the lantern, and the box of matches beside it.

As the horses went steadily forward she sat at the back of the sleigh, swinging the light in wide circles. Once it caught a pair of big, soft eyes that must have been a deer's, once it flashed on green glassy ones which, fortunately, Nora Ericson did not see. It lit the long lines of tree trunks, the cushions of moss, the tall dried ferns with snow upon them, showed the whole beautiful wood where no one need be afraid. And now they were coming into the open track where she had first run after Mrs. Grumpy, they were out of the woods and could see the lights of the town and of Christy's house across the field. She blew out the lantern and made ready to jump down. Nora Ericson was speaking.

"I—I will tell Carl all that happened to us. I see now that I was very foolish to be so frightened, that being frightened in the woods is the only thing that is really dangerous. Carl will be glad of everything you did. He will find something to do for you, I know."

"Oh, no," Christy protested. "We—we had a nice ride, that was all. I like the woods." The thought that was always in her mind came to the surface again. "I do so hope that Anne will like them, too."

"Perhaps we can help her to like them," Nora said. She was quite cheerful now. "Carl is very clever, and he likes to think up things like that. You say your sister is coming in two weeks? I—I begin to think I will like the woods myself, some time. I have tried so hard, because Carl likes them—the way you do. We will go again, won't we?"

Meeting a Traveler

For the next two weeks Christy's only thought as she looked at everything was, "Will Anne like it?" Anne loved beautiful things. And the town of Jocelyn was not beautiful; it was so new that the paint was hardly dry on the houses and everything smelled of sawdust and new lumber. That is the kind of town that grows up beside a new railroad. But the woods swept up to the very borders of the village and the woods were beautiful, if you knew that they were friendly. But what would Anne think? Would she find anything to make pictures of, or would she have to be content with making sketches of Mrs. Grumpy.

It was getting near the time for Anne to come. Christy announced: "Day after tomorrow I will be able to say, 'Day after tomorrow she will be here.'" It was as near as that. Then it was the day before. Then it was the day—Anne was to come by the evening train. She would not really see Jocelyn until morning. It was steadily cold now and the snow was very deep. It was snowing again.

Word came in over the telegraph line that there was such a big drift across the tracks that the evening train would stop five miles out from town and an engine and special car would have to go out to meet it. Carl Ericson drove the engine himself, and he let Christy ride in the cab as he and her father and mother all went steaming down the track to meet Anne.

"Nora has told me all about your drive home," he said as Christy stood beside him to look out at the whirl of white flakes. "You did very well for my Nora, who is trying so hard to learn to live in this wild country. She and I have planned a little surprise for you and your sister. Look out of your window tomorrow morning early, look across the field to the edge of the wood. I think you will see something that will please you both." He reached up to blow the whistle as the engine swung round the bend and was greeted by an answering whistle from Anne's train.

They all jumped out, there were greetings in the snow, hugs and explanations, they all piled into the engine cab again, for Anne would not ride in the car when she had a chance to travel on the locomotive. There was supper by the blazing fire, Anne's voice growing sleepy at last, Anne going up to bed saying, "Is Jocelyn always so adventurous?"

It was just daylight when Christy rubbed the sleep from her eyes, got up in the cold and pattered to the window. "Look over the field to the edge of the woods," Carl Ericson had said.

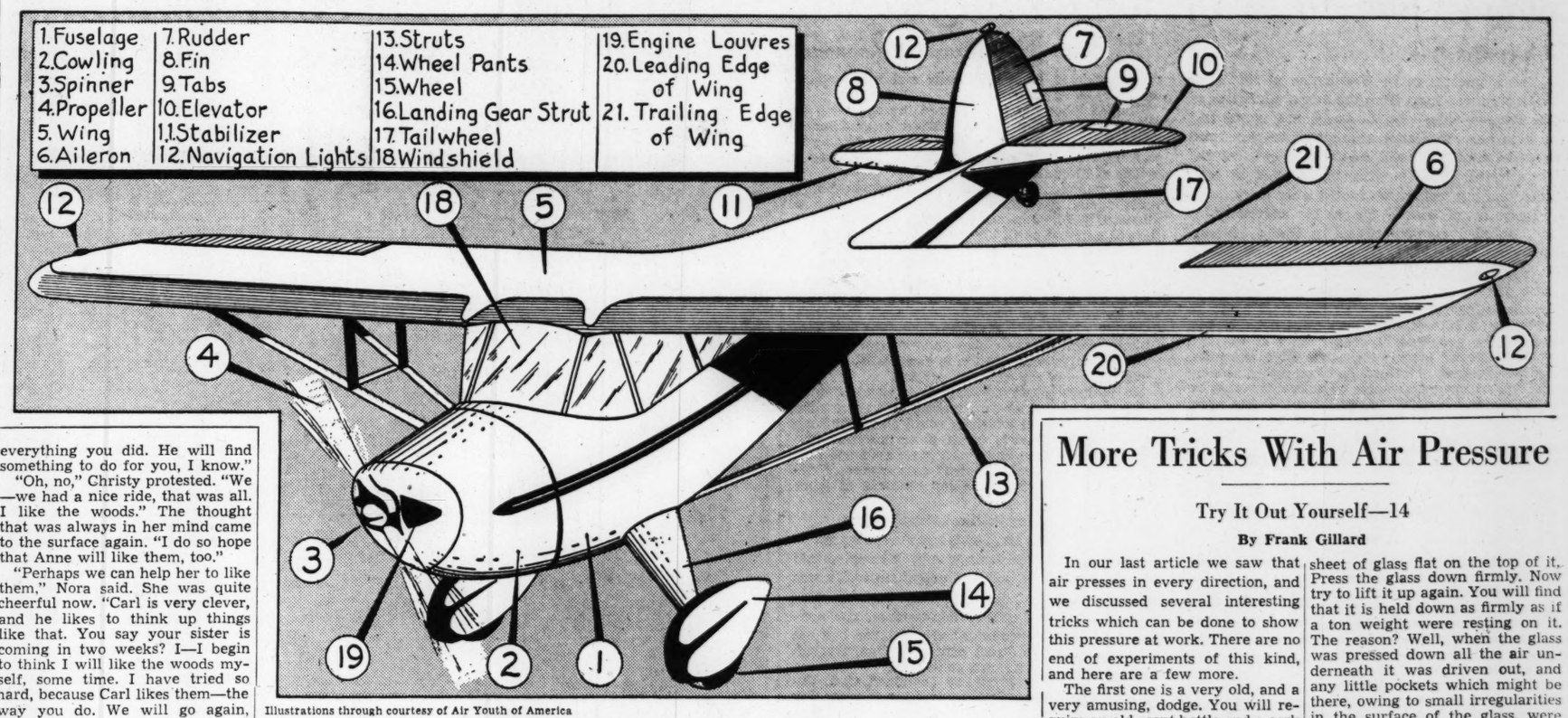
"Anne, Anne," she called, but under her breath so as not to waken the sleeping household. "Anne, come quickly and look."

Anne was beside her and they pressed their faces to the window to look out at the snow-covered field. A big stone stood up among the drifts and there must be something spread upon it, for it had brought unexpected visitors. Four deer were stepping delicately about it, red brown in the snow, one with spreading horns, one with new small ones, all reaching out their noses to sniff, to taste, to stand motionless listening, to sniff again. This was what the Ericsons had accomplished, laying out the salt in one place and another, always nearer the house, so that on the morning of Anne's first day, the feast should be spread in clear sight of the window.

"Oh, where is my drawing book?" whispered Anne. "Will they stay? Will they come again?"

"They'll come again," Christy promised. "They are only part of what you will see when you go into the woods." Anne was drawing busily and the big buck, with head up and neck turned, stood already upon the page.

(The End)



Illustrations through courtesy of Air Youth of America

Let us start by identifying the parts of an airplane.

More Tricks With Air Pressure

Try It Out Yourself—14

By Frank Gillard

In our last article we saw that air presses in every direction, and we discussed several interesting tricks which can be done to show this pressure at work. There are no end of experiments of this kind, and here are a few more.

The first one is a very old, and a very amusing, dodge. You will require an old scent bottle and a cork to fit it; but before you can do the trick you must put in a little hard work! First rub one of the bottom corners of the bottle for some time against a large, smooth stone, keeping the stone wet. The glass will slowly wear down until you have rubbed a tiny hole in the corner of the bottle. Now try to fill the bottle with water. The water, of course, will trickle out through this hole which you have made. But, if you put the cork in, and press it firmly in place, no more water will escape.

Try This on a Victim

Now hand the bottle to a friend, and tell him to smell your special scent. He takes the bottle in his hand, not noticing the tiny hole in the bottom, and removes the cork in order to get a good sniff. The water, immediately, runs out of the hole down his wrist! When the cork is taken out, the air pressure on the top, plus the weight of the water itself, is greater than the inward pressure at the hole below, and so the water is forced out.

Here is another air pressure experiment. Put a pool of water on a smooth surface, and place a small sheet of glass flat on the top of it. Press the glass down firmly. Now try to lift it up again. You will find that it is held down as firmly as if a ton weight were resting on it. The reason? Well, when the glass was pressed down all the air underneath it was driven out, and any little pockets which might be there, owing to small irregularities in the surface of the glass, were filled with water. So the air pressing down on the top controls the situation. There is no air whatever, underneath, to press upward. The only way in which you will be able to move that sheet of glass is by sliding it.

Now, here is a most striking experiment. All you need is an empty can. The size and shape do not matter, but you must be able to cork it and make it airtight. I have done this trick equally well with small cans holding half a pint, and large drums of five gallon size. Everything depends on getting the can airtight, so make sure that it does not leak and that your cork fits perfectly.

A Crushing Weight

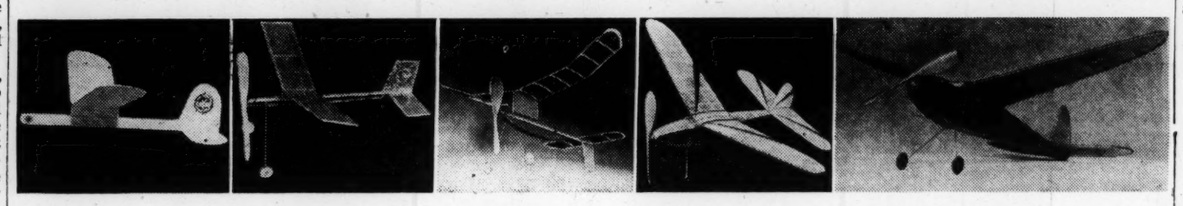
Keep the cork in your pocket for the time being, and start the experiment by putting a little water in the can, just enough to cover the bottom. Then boil the water on a hot plate, on a gas ring, or over a fire.

Soon clouds of steam will be pouring from the mouth of the can. When that has been happening for a minute or two you can be sure that all the air has been driven out of the can, and that it is full of steam inside. Now follow the instructions very carefully—they are quite simple. With a cloth, lift the can from the source of heat, and then, once it is safely off, push in your cork as tightly as possible. After that, all you have to do is to watch.

As the can cools, the steam inside turns back into water. As you know, a large cloud of steam makes only a few drops of water; so, when this change takes place inside the can, a large empty space is created, and no air can get in to fill it because the can is airtight.

Now we have the enormous air pressure outside, pressing on the walls of the can, and no air inside to press outwards and keep it back. The result is that the can collapses, just as if it is being crushed by some mighty, invisible fist. It really is quite a thrilling experiment.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick you can try out yourself.)



We'll Have Fun Building These Airplane Models

Let's Get Into the Air—1

By Freeman Cleaves

A twentieth century hobby enjoyed by more than two million American boys and girls is the building and flying of model airplanes. To build a delicate, graceful monoplane or glider and see it come alive in the air is fine sport.

Model airplane building is not only an enjoyable but a useful hobby. In piecing together a miniature airplane, one trains the hand and the eye in fine precision work. The next step is flying the craft, perhaps in a contest. Model airplane contests held between rival groups of model builders develop a sense of sportsmanship, experience, and skill.

Let us consider what to do first. Tools and materials can be obtained for small sums. Many essential articles may be found at the five-and-ten-cent store, others at model airplane supply stores. A good plan is to prepare in advance a work-bench or a table in a basement or shop room. The bench should contain a drawer for working equipment with shelves along one side or within easy reach. A drawing-board of soft wood should be obtained and fastened down on the table or bench to prevent warping.

In one corner of the bench, drill three holes in which to fit a round metal box for pins, and containers for airplane dope and cement. The covers for the containers are screwed down into the bench.

Wood and paper are the most common materials used in model building. The wood is usually balsa, from Central and South America. Most balsa is soft and light in weight, yet strong. Darker grades are close-fibered and hard. Avoid curled knots and closely-spun spirals when purchasing balsa. If one buys model airplane materials assembled in a kit, the balsa is already selected but it is well to have a small extra supply on hand.

For large outdoor models, pine, spruce and basswood are often used. Paper for covering the wings and fuselage may be model airplane tissue or a heavier paper made from bamboo. Manila paper is sometimes useful either as a covering or to reinforce certain parts.

The builder will soon become acquainted with the uses of model airplane cement, dope, and acetone. Cement is an adhesive used to join wood to wood, or wood to metal. Aircraft dope is applied to stick paper to wood, or paper to paper. It is also used to waterproof and shrink paper covering. Acetone is useful in thinning out dope which has become heavy and thick.

Most model planes are powered by twisted strands of rubber. Rubber strands are also used to attach the wings to the fuselage, or body of the plane. Since rubber is perishable it should be stored in a covered metal can, to protect it from moisture, heat, oil, sunlight, and dust.

Propeller shafts and other wire fittings are made from steel piano wire, available in many sizes. The spokes of discarded bicycles also can be used. Keep the wire well wrapped in paper and in a dry place. When the builder has discovered what quantity and sizes he will need, a supply of aluminum and brass tubing may also be stocked.

Small brass or copper washers are used to reduce friction between moving and stationary parts. Glass or shell beads are sometimes placed between the washers.

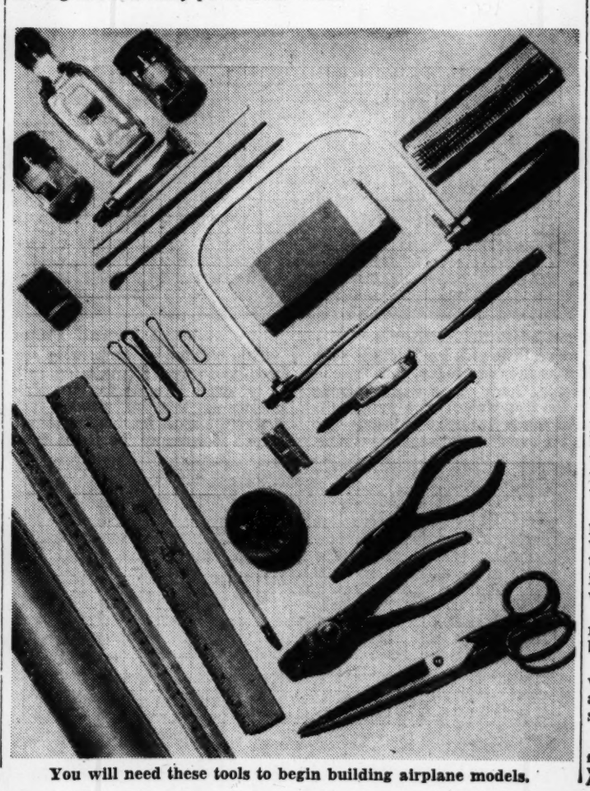
Small pieces of modeling clay, art gum and sheet lead are used as balancing weights in model planes and gliders.

Pliers or Wire Cutters. Long-handled cutting pliers of the best quality with short thick jaws are needed for cutting steel piano wire. The jaws must be of tougher metal than the wire itself.

Gas Pliers. Used as a vise to hold wire while it is being bent.

Wire Benders. Long-nose pliers are used to bend piano wire into the shapes required for the various fittings. These pliers should be of strong steel and narrowed to a blunt end. The inside of the jaws should be flat, the outside oval.

Coping Saw. This thin-bladed instrument is helpful in cutting out the forms of wooden structural units.



You will need these tools to begin building airplane models.

Razor Blade. A single-edged razor blade is used to cut balsa wood into the desired shapes and sizes. If a double-edged blade is used, one edge should be covered with layers of adhesive tape.

Scissors. Sharp, long-bladed scissors are required in cutting out paper coverings. Avoid dull scissors which tend to tear the paper.

Knife. A good penknife is used in cutting out spars, ribs, and other balsa parts. The blades and blade points must always be kept sharp.

Gas Pliers. Used as a vise to hold wire while it is being bent.

Rulers. A metal-edged ruler will serve as a guide for the razor-blade or knife in cutting balsa strips. An architect's ruler will be needed in enlarging plans according to an exact scale.

Art Brushes. Two art brushes, one having a wide tip, the other a pointed tip, are used to apply dope to the finished model, to paint stripes and other fine decorations.

Atomizer or Sprayer. Used in spraying water for the purpose of shrinking paper covering. The nozzle should be fitted with a fine wire screen to break the water into a fine mist.

Pins and Thumb-tacks. Used to pin the balsa parts to the plan or outline of the model while the various units are being assembled.

Hammer. A small light-weight hammer is useful in driving pins or tacks into the workboard and around the balsa strips.

Drill. A small hand-drill fitted with both small and large bits is a necessary tool in preparing balsa blocks or other materials used in a non-flying model. A drill is also used as a winder for rubber strands.

Clamps. Small carpenters' clamps will hold the model framework in position until the cement has dried. Useful also in straightening warped parts.

Sand Block. A home-made implement always used in finishing balsa is a sand block, a small wooden block partly covered with the required grade of sandpaper well glued on.

Waxed Paper. Used to cover the plan of the model to protect it whenever cement is being applied to the various parts. Waxed paper is also placed under any part to which dope is being applied.

Carbon Paper. Used in transferring the outline of a unit to the balsa wood.

Graph Paper. Graph paper, on which equal and uniform squares are printed, is helpful in enlarging small plans of models.

(Next week we shall publish instructions for beginning to build an all-balsa glider, which is Project One in the Air Youth of America series of model airplanes.)

Careers Ahead!

Book Reviews

What Shall We Do?

"Blueberry Mountain," by Stephen W. Meader, with illustrations by Edward Shenton (Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York. $2), is a career book and a capital story as well. Buck Evans and his friend Joe Sullivan, who lived in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania, had always picked blueberries during their summer vacations. The boys found out that people paid higher prices for extra large, fine blueberries and decided to raise them on a blueberry farm of their own. The story tells of their hard work, perseverance in the face of all obstacles, of their fun, notwithstanding their many difficulties.

"Career For Jennifer," by Adele De Leeuw (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2), is a slight story introducing girls to a new career in photography. Erica Knight, a world famous photographer, taught Jennifer her art. After serving her apprenticeship in various minor jobs she is capable of taking an assignment with an advertising agency, finding friends and a romance as well.

Marjorie Hall's story, "Success in Reserve," illustrated by Jean Baker (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2), is an up-to-date story for older girls and a career book, too. Trudie Carter, on graduating from High School, finds herself having to go to work instead of to college as she had expected. Her many experiences, pleasant, and not so pleasant, her ups and downs, her fun with it all—will give girls a realistic insight into the business field. The author writes from personal experience in business and in her work comes in direct contact with hundreds of girls in high school, which accounts for the vitality of her book and her understanding of modern girls and their problems.

Helen Dore Boylston, popular with large numbers of girls because of her "Sue Barton" books, now bids for continued favor, but in a new field, and presents "Carol Goes Backstage" (Little, Brown & Company, Boston. $2). Carol Page, her new heroine, aims for success on the stage. Getting a taste for acting while taking part in High School dramatics, she is eager to study for the theater. She and her classmate, Julia Gregg, join an apprentice group in New York.

Their trials, their perseverance through all their difficulties, are told in a pleasant made-to-order sort of book, but it is one that will find a place for itself with a large audience of older girls.

* * *

They Sailed Afar

Real adventure is packed between the covers of a most readable book, "They Sailed and Sailed," by Frances Margaret Fox, illustrated by Woodi Ishmael (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2). The author has chosen an informal presentation, a closeup of the world's great adventures—men of the sea, Columbus, Marco Polo, Magellan, Drake, Henry Hudson, Captain Cook, Cyrus Field, Alexander Selkirk and a few lesser lights.

You will probably find this book classified as history and biography but we recommend it for its good story-telling as well as for its factual value. Adequate and interesting illustrations by Woodi Ishmael add to the attractiveness of this collection of live adventure tales.

Florence Bethune Sloan

NOTICE TO PARENTS

Many Schools
Will Enroll New Students
for the Winter Term

If your children have missed the fall term at school you will find it possible now to enroll them for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

Harvard's New Hockey Coach Was Versatile Athlete During Undergraduate Days

Johnny Chase Starred on Ice And Diamond for Many Years

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Following the surprising resignation of Clark Hodder as Harvard's varsity hockey coach in mid-season, Athletic Director Bill Bingham was almost at a loss where to turn to find someone to handle the team for the balance of the schedule. One of his best prospects would have been George Owen, one of Harvard's greatest all-around athletes, but George for some time has been guiding the fortunes of the M. I. T. hocky teams. Thoughts of Owen led Bingham to thoughs of Johnny Chase, another Harvard great like Owen.

Despite the fact that Owen later played professional hockey with the Boston Bruins, Chase does not take a back seat to him in the memories of Crimson ice followers. Johnny's career at Cambridge saw him play four full years of hockey in which he missed just one game, found him captain of the sextet his senior year, and gave him the distinction of never having played in a losing hockey game with Yale. As a freshman he centered the Harvard team which won 2-0; as a sophomore his team won 4-0 and 2-0; as a junior he played in 6-2 and 2-1 victories over the Elis; and as a senior he closed out his college hockey career with 2-1 and 2-0 wins over the Blue.

Three in Baseball

To his three Major H's in hockey Chase added three more in baseball, a sport in which he played second base. It was on the diamond that Johnny played in losing games to Yale, but in all four years he lost to New Haven outfits only twice. Once he lost as a freshman by a 2-1 score, and again as a senior his team lost one game—the first in the annual Harvard-Yale series by a 3-2 score, although the Crimson went on to take the series 5-4 and 2-1. As a sophomore his team won 8-7 and 13-5 and as a junior 10-6 and 6-5.

Chase is one of those athletes who never seem to slow up, and he has been active in sports ever since his graduation from Harvard in 1928. He was captain of the 1932 United States Olympic hockey team which was barely nosed out by Canada in the Games at Lake Placid, and has been a member at various times of such teams as the old B. A. A. and University Club sextets, and the Brae Burn and "97" Club sixes. Last year as a member of the "97" Club he scored seven goals as his team defeated Harvard in an informal practice game. Johnny has also played baseball each summer, starring for such teams as the Harvard Alumni nine and the Lincoln town team.

Jayvee Coach

Although this marks his first experience as a head varsity coach, Chase once before coached a Crimson hockey team when he led the Jayvee forces through their season six years ago. Since his appointment last week he has had three practice sessions with the team and will face his first game on Feb. 7 against Army at West Point.

Chase plans to make some changes in the team, but he is not ready to announce them yet. None of them will be serious, he says, but the forward lines are due to be juggled. In addition he plans to modify Harvard's style of play, although nothing radical will be done as he feels that mid-season is not the right time to tamper too much with a team's playing style.

Burr Scholar

As an undergraduate at Harvard Chase was a member of the Student Council, the Undergraduate Athletic Committee, the Executive Committee of the Varsity Club and was elected a member of the Permanent Class Committee. In his senior year he was awarded the Burr scholarship, given annually to the university's outstanding scholar-athlete.

Now President of John P. Chase, Inc., investment counsellors downtown, Chase is Vice-Chairman of the Special Gifts Division of the Community Fund and holds such public offices in Canton as Chairman of the School Committee and member of the Library Committee. Johnny will be assisted in his coaching by George W. Canterbury '01, who has helped coach Harvard hockey teams for many years.

Crimson Briefs

Bingham yesterday announced that the date of the Harvard-Yale baseball series—which this year will be played as a doubleheader at Soldiers Field, Brighton—has been moved ahead to June 6 . . . There will be no play-off game this year, even though the teams should split the twin bill . . . He also said that the site of the crew race was still unsettled, although there is a possibility that the affair will be held at Derby, Conn . . . If it cannot be held either at New London or at Derby, it will take place here on the Charles.

* * *

The Crimson Athletic Director is busy straightening out details for the summer sports program, for which all Harvard coaches will be on duty in Cambridge . . . Bingham said that both hardball and softball will be stressed, although it is not probable that other college teams will be played . . . Opposition will come mostly from service units or from strictly intramural competition . . . The summer session will consist of two six-week periods.

Brazil's Best —By Pap'

SHE HOLDS THE WORLD BREAST STROKE RECORDS FOR 200 and 400 METERS
Miss MARIA LENK
—THE BRAZILIAN BREAST STROKE CHAMPION WHO TOURED THIS COUNTRY WITH THE UNIT OF SOUTH AMERICAN SWIMMERS
SHE PLANS TO STAY HERE and STUDY
COME ON IN, THE WATER IS FINE
MISS LENK LEFT A TRAIL OF BROKEN RECORDS IN HER WAKE
PAP'
AP Features

Sports Around the Hub

Grove Definitely Through on Mound

Any chance of Lefty Grove trying a comeback in the majors next spring has vanished, according to a story carried this morning by the New York Herald Tribune. A Tribune reporter called Grove on the telephone and received the following answer: "I still think I could pitch and win, but I wouldn't want to play for any other club but the Boston Red Sox. I've been up there long enough—17 years—and I guess I won enough ball games, too. If I return to baseball at all now it will be as a coach."

Grove was further asked if he would be interested in pitching a few smi-pro games around New York and in typical fashion he bellowed: "No, sir, none of that semi-pro stuff for me!"

The southpaw's value as a coach might be questionable, as he has never been a good "mixer" among ball players. But if someone could teach the fellow how to coach young pitchers, his vast knowledge of the hurling art would be invaluable.

* * *

The advancement of Del Bissonette in the Braves' organization from the class D Bradford club to class A Hartford comes as good news to the many friends of the Winthrop (Maine) veteran who are well acquainted with his ability to handle men and boys on a ball field. Although never a great first baseman in the National League, Del has been highly successful coaching and managing. He has directed teams in Canada and last season won the Pony League pennant.

* * *

With the idea of keeping fresh the thoughts of summer sailing on the Charles River, the Community Sailing Association has arranged a series of lectures and moving pictures for the last Tuesday in each month. Featured speaker at the opening Jan. 27 meeting will be Professor George Owen, who will describe the construction of the small one design 30 Bounty Class. Frank H. Conant of the M. I. T. Photo Service will show the movies. The site is Richards Hall at Northeastern.

* * *

Having talked on the telephone with Joe Cronin in Sarasota, Eddie Collins learned that Red Sox pitchers and catchers will report at Payne Field on the morning of Feb. 26 and take their initial workout shortly before noon. The full squad will be due March 1st. Joe also said that he would not return North until after spring training, which means that he will miss the baseball writer's banquet here next Wednesday and the special big league session at New York early next month.

* * *

The fact that he is unwilling to make the train ride to the Hub before training emphasizes Cronin's eagerness to get in shape to play another season in the American League. The "Skipper" knows by now that his bench managing days are delayed, and that if he doesn't play shortstop in '42, he will be in Ted Williams' abandoned berth in left field. Joe is spending most of the day playing golf, but probably is sneaking in an occasional swing at a baseball if he can find a couple of boys to "shag" in the outfield.

* * *

Shorts . . . Entries for the 15th annual Northeastern interscholastic track meet closed today . . . The B. U. swimming team already is drilling for its opening home meet with Coast Guard Academy, Feb. 7 . . . Providence College has abandoned varsity football for the duration of the war . . . A replica of the Sugar Bowl trophy has arrived at B. C. . . . That must have been a cage thriller that Yale won from Brown, 57-56. At one point the Bruins led, 56-54 . . . Pat O'Brien, the movie star, will be a guest speaker at the baseball writers' dinner next Wednesday. He is currently appearing at the Metropolitan Theater . . . The new Red Sox roster will be released on Sunday.

* * *

Gil Dodds, former national collegiate cross-country champion, will make his debut with the B. A. A. Saturday night in the Y. M. C. A. track meet . . . A year ago today: The Tigers insisted that Buck Newsome, and not Bob Feller, was the highest paid pitcher in baseball . . B. C. may soon announce that freshmen may compete in varsity athletics . . . As the National League has no rule restricting the starting times of games, the Braves may delay until 7 p. m. two or more days a week . . . Warrenn Arsenault, former Lowell high and American Legion star who last season played with the Braves' Bridgeport club, is with the U. S. Marines in South Carolina.

Scoring Error

BALTIMORE (AP)—An official scoring error resulted in a tie basketball game.

The University of Baltimore and Washington College of Chestertown, Md., played to a 41-41 deadlock, but the Baltimoreans left the floor believing they had won, 42-41.

A check of the official score revealed the error and, since many of the players were dressing to leave, the officials, Johnny Neun and Happy Enright, decided not to play the overtime period called for by the rules to break a tie.

'Pics Continue Amazing Record In League Play

The Boston Olympics equalled their best record in history last night when they defeated Baltimore Orioles 3-2 in Baltimore to stretch their present string of games without a defeat to 11, the same total they established during their 1939-40 season as a member of the Provincial Hockey League. Last night's victory was their second in two consecutive nights on the road.

The Olympics, who have already annexed the Walker Cup for winning the first half of the Eastern Amateur League race, are heading toward another triumph in the battle for the Boardwalk Cup. In their three games over the last half of the season they are undefeated, besides holding three games in hand over the leading New York Rovers.

More Than Amazing!

The record being established by the 'Pics this season, after spending most of last season in the cellar, has been termed amazing. But their achievements are all the more amazing when a little fact-digging and figuring are done.

Just for comparison let's take the record of the New York Yankees, considered the best sports team in the world. In winning the American League pennant last summer they played .662 ball in Yankee Stadium and .649 on the road. Right now the Olympics are playing .933 hockey at Boston Garden and .750 on the road. They have won 13 and tied two of their last 17 games, won 17 and tied three out of their last 23 games, and won 24 and tied four out of their 33 games this season. In the season's championship they hold an eight-point lead over the second-place Rovers, even though the Rovers have played three more games.

The Olympics were on their way back to Boston today for three games in a row at home. Tomorrow night they will play against Johnstown Blue Birds at the Garden, and Saturday evening against Washington Eagles. Then they rest until next Wednesday when they are scheduled to meet New York.

* * *

Woody Dumart was due to have three interested listeners about his activities yesterday when he arrived in Detroit today to join the Boston Bruins . . . Milt Schmidt, who has already received preliminary notice of his coming Army examination, Bobby Bauer, and Roy Conacher all come within the 21-25 age class which is being called up . . . If all of these players are taken, it will just about wreck the Bruins' hope for a successful defense of the Stanley Cup . . . The Bruins have replacements, to be sure, but none can measure up in ability or experience to these four . . . Dumart is said to have asked questions about the Navy, as he can ask for overseas duty if he desires.

* * *

Trouble in getting a sponsor may cause the dropping of plans for the National Hockey League's All-Star game here March 17 . . . This game should not be confused with the game between Bruins and former N. H. L. stars at the Garden Feb. 6, plans for which have been completed and tickets for which are selling fast . . . This affair will benefit the Army Relief Society, and even the press has to pay to get in . . . Coach Frankie Boucher of the Rangers, who was in town Tuesday afternoon and evening, can hardly wait to get back on the ice between his two wings of the former N. Y. Rangers, Bill and Bun Cook . . . He also said that all of the present-day Rangers wanted to see the game and were bitterly disappointed when they found that the league schedule called for them to be in Toronto the following day and that train connections could not be made.

G. C.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

It Will Be Different in 1942

As the copy boy said the other day, it won't be the same old big leagues for the fans this season without glamour boys like Ted Williams and Bob Feller around as part of the show. And, as a matter of fact, it won't be the same for the players who are staying, either. Transportation and hotel accommodations are getting more scarce by the hour, and by June 1 the athletes may think that they are back in the bush leagues, starting at the bottom again.

Although President Franklin D. Roosevelt has expressed the hope that baseball will continue as close to a normal schedule as possible, not even the hard-working gentleman in Washington can make more room in the Pullmans and hostelries for those engaged in the national pastime.

Tickets Scarce

With automobile tires no longer available to the public, the railroads are being taxed daily. The same business man desirous of making a journey between Chicago and New York or other distant points who formerly requested lower eight "or any other berth in the middle of the car, away from the wheels," now takes whatever the ticket agent passes through the window and considers himself very fortunate. Those planning long trips across country must make reservations weeks in advance.

Big league ball clubs, when traveling by rail in the past, filled two and sometimes three cars, without fear of invasion from the public. The railroads gave them that courtesy. Each player, official, and newspaperman had a lower berth and used the less desirable upper to store his baggage. Occasionally on the spring training jaunt a few rookies were asked to sleep in the uppers, but not often.

Less Exclusive

Life for the ball player will not be so exclusive or luxurious in the future, however. If clubs can get accommodations at all, the boys will have to occupy the uppers as well as the lowers. A few strangers will be sitting around with them, too. And what may be more heart-breaking, they may have a little more trouble getting into the diner, although it takes a good man to beat a ball player to that particular section of the train.

Furthermore, clubs will probably be deprived of such a courtesy as holding a train. Often in the past when an extra inning game kept the boys from making the 6 o'clock out of some city, the conductor would wreck his starting schedule—often by as much as half an hour—so that the club could make connections. But there will be no more of that. It begins to look as if the gang will make the train, or hike to the next town.

Crowded Cities

Only in rare instances would a team have difficulty getting hotel reservations. The big leaguers generally got the best rooms in the house. But next summer there may be complications, what with many cities jammed with defense workers and the like. Washington, for example, is so full that many persons employed there are forced to drive as much as 70 miles a day because they must live outside. American League clubs may have trouble in the Capital.

Players will be advised not to drive automobiles to training camp, which will be a hardship to the boys who, although they may be lightning on the base paths, refuse to walk across the street whenever there is a way to ride. Back in the cities the taxi situation is becoming acute. Unable to get tires, many are forced off the road daily, and there is no relief in sight in regard to rubber. The athletes will be asked to make the trip from the hotel to ball park in street cars, or on foot.

However, ball players can expect little sympathy from the casual observer, who glances longingly at their salary figures, and least of all from the old timers who played in the big leagues back in the days when only the rich had automobiles and only second class hotels would take the boys in.

U. S. Tennis Championships

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—In awarding both the singles and doubles championships to the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills Stadium next August, the sanctions and schedule committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association expressly pointed out that the Longwood Cricket Club of Chestnut Hill, Mass., had voluntarily given up its right to the men's doubles in order to add to the West Side club's celebration of its 50th anniversary.

The committee also said the Oklahoma City club had asked and received permission to cancel the men's indoor championships because of insufficient entries, but the convention empowered the committee to reschedule the indoor turney in March at a suitable site if interest warranted.

The women's indoor championships, already awarded to the Longwood Covered Courts at Chestnut Hill, Mass., were confirmed for March 23-28 along with these other national championships:

Girls' hard court, May 11-19, California Tennis Club, San Francisco; men's clay court, June 12-21, Lake Forest, Ill. (site tentative); Intercollegiates June 22-27, Tulane University, New Orleans; Interscholastics July 6-11, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.; Junior and Boys, Aug. 2-8, Culver, Ind.; Public Parks and Playgrounds, Aug. 10-16, Memphis, Tenn.; Veterans' Doubles and Father-and-Son Doubles, Aug. 17, Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; and Girls' Grass Court, Aug. 29, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

Unlike the United States Golf Association which at its convention recently voted to permit awarding of defense bonds up to $100 as prizes for amateurs in golf tourneys, the U. S. L. T. A. declared neither stocks, bonds nor expensive trophies could be given in tennis championships.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	24	5	4	52	162	91
New York	20	13	4	44	158	119
Johnstown	18	12	4	40	132	118
Washington	15	16	4	34	140	153
Baltimore	14	19	2	30	140	156
River Vale	9	21	4	22	101	136
Atlantic City	9	24	0	18	126	186

Boardwalk Cup Series

New York	3	1	2	8	27	17
Boston	3	0	0	6	16	5
Washington	2	2	1	5	16	20
River Vale	2	2	1	5	19	20
Atlantic City	2	2	0	4	12	15
Johnstown	1	3	0	2	12	16
Baltimore	1	4	0	2	12	16

Results Jan. 21
Boston 3, Baltimore 2.
New York 4, River Vale 4. (overtime)

Schmidt, Bauer Get Army Calls

Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins today announced from Detroit that he has received notification of a call for both Milt Schmidt and Bobby Bauer to take Canadian Army examinations and that the players would take the examinations in their home town of Kitchener, Ont., tomorrow. Ross said he did not know when these two members of the Kraut line would be called to service.

Dumart May Play Games Until Feb. 5

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 22 (AP)—Woodrow (Porky) Dumart, star left winger of the Boston Bruins hockey team, arrived here last night from Buffalo, N. Y., and told reporters: "I'm ready; I'm in for the duration and it's all right with me."

Dumart, called last week to report for a Canadian Army examination, said he expected to be in the Army by Feb. 5, but that he would play hockey until that time.

Eight More Games

He was due to join the Bruins in Detroit for a game with the Red Wings tonight and hopes to play in all eight National League games on the Boston schedule before Feb. 5.

When told that Milt Schmidt and Bobby Bauer, other members of Boston's famous Kraut line, were believed slated for examinations soon, Dumart said: "I'm tickled to hear that Bobby and Milt may be with me." The three Kitchener, Ont., players have been friends since childhood.

Dumart left Boston by train Tuesday night after the game between the Bruins and the Rangers, but missed connections at Buffalo and traveled the remaining 140 miles in a taxicab.

Three May Play

At Kitchener, an officer at the Basic Training Center to which Dumart will report for active duty if he passes the examination said if the player's Kraut line mates were called for military service all three might be able to play games for Boston at league points near there.

He specifically mentioned Toronto and Detroit. Toronto is about 65 miles from Kitchener, and Detroit is about 250 miles.

If Schmidt and Bauer are taken into the Army in March, the Bruins will lose the services of one of the league's greatest scoring units for the important stretch drive and the Stanley Cup play-offs. All Kitchener boys, they have been with the Bruins four full seasons and are major cogs in a machine that has won three league championships and two Stanley Cups since the line was formed.

Hoppe Takes First Place In Billiards

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Chalk up another record for Willie Hoppe, the man whose name has been synonymous with billiards for more than 40 years.

And if running up a 27-0 lead last night before his opponent could score is an omen of things to come, chalk up another world three-cushion title—Hoppe's third in a row.

Hoppe stunned Jake Schaefer and spectators alike by forcing an intermission call in 14 innings. He got the required 25 points in that time despite three blank frames. Schaefer, runner-up to Hoppe in the last two tournaments, meantime had none, had only two good shots in fact, so safe did Hoppe leave the ivories.

The first inning after the intermission Hoppe made it 27. Schaefer finally clicked in the same frame and played on virtually even terms the last half of the match, which went 41 innings before Hoppe clinched the decision, 50 to 23.

Hoppe's high run was five, but he had three clusters of those and two more of four in winning his sixth game against one defeat. The victory also was good for the undisputed lead when Joe Chamaco of Mexico City bowed to Welker Cochran. Forced to quit play Tuesday because of an ailment, Cochran came back "feeling fine," and showed it in stopping Chamaco, 50 to 35 in 39 innings.

John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, defeated Arthur Thurnblad, Chicago, 50 to 41, in the afternoon, winning in 43 innings with an unfinished run of five.

The standings:

	W	L	HR	BG
Willie Hoppe	6	1	8	25
Welker Cochran	5	1	9	39
Joe Chamaco	5	2	9	35
John Fitzpatrick	4	4	9	41
Art Thurnblad	3	4	8	45
Ralph Greenleaf	3	4	9	51
Otto Reiselt	3	5	10	34
Earle Lookabaugh	3	5	7	46
Jake Schaefer	2	5	9	42
Art Rubin	3	6	6	39

Why

The Dodgers won the pennant, mid-winter averages show, because they could win on the road (48-29), take extra-inning games (8-4), snag 28 one-run victories, and were victors in 17 shutouts.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	6	3	37	83	54
New York	18	9	1	37	104	83
Toronto	16	9	1	33	80	57
Chicago	13	11	3	27	81	77
Brooklyn	10	20	1	21	81	113
Detroit	9	17	2	20	77	88
Montreal	8	19	1	17	66	100

'Hale America' Tournament For Golfers Now Planned

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Its major championships shelved by the war, the United States Golf Association went to work today on a tournament designed to furnish competition for many golfers, entertainment for many fans, and relief for many of the conflict's innocent victims.

The tournament will be named the "Hale America" open. It will be 72 holes of medal play, staged on a Chicago course June 18-21—the dates originally set for the national open at Minneapolis.

Earlier this month the U. S. G. A. called off the open, as well as the national amateur, the women's amateur and the national Public Links tourney, in order to focus its attention on the nation's war effort.

Three Stages

Preliminary plans for the "Hale America" event call for a series of district and sectional qualifying tests, dividing the nation-wide program into three stages which may touch 70 or more cities.

Secretary Joe Dey of the U. S. G. A. said the setup would be the broadest ever undertaken by his organization and was expected to attract the largest entry list ever compiled for a nation-wide competition.

Not only will the tournament and its qualifying eliminations raise money for war relief, but the whole show is planned to further the physical fitness program sponsored by the office of Civilian Defense.

Tournament Program

Here is how the three parts of the tournament program will be run off, if the U. S. G. A. sticks to its original outline:

1. District qualifying rounds of 36 holes, open to all professionals and to amateurs with handicaps up to five or six strokes, will be held May 25 in from 50 to 70 cities. Each entrant will pay a fee of $5 and all entry fees will go to buy defense bonds, most of which will be used as prizes for the low-scoring professionals.

2. Qualifiers in the district events will enter sectional tournaments in 12 major golf centers. These tournaments will be 54 holes of medal play and will be set either June 5 and 6 or June 6 and 7, with each sectional association to decide which two days are more desirable. Admission will be charged at the sectional events. Part of the receipts will go to war relief and part converted into defense bonds to be given as prizes for the pros. A driving contest may be slipped in as an added feature.

Finale Field

3. The national "Hale America" finale at Chicago will have a field composed of a limited number of qualifiers from the sectional tourneys, plus a group of players whose past records merit their invitation. The final field will be in the neighborhood of 75 golfers, including a separate limited division for amateurs. Again the gate receipts will be split between war relief and defense bonds for prizes.

Co-operating with the U. S. G. A. will be the Chicago District Golf Association, which is combining the "Hale America" tournament with its own Chicago open championship.

Trinity College Drops Track For War Retrenchment

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22 (AP) Trinity College announced today that it had dropped track from its sports curriculum this spring as part of its war retrenchment program and would play a baseball schedule of only seven games.

Athletic Director Ray Oosting said, however, that emphasis would be placed on students' physical fitness and that spring football practice, soccer, swimming, running and body building exercises would be stressed.

The tentative baseball schedule: April 1, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 11, Springfield; 17, Wesleyan; 22, Worcester Tech at Worcester; 25, Massachusetts State; 28, Amherst; May 18, Yale.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 21

East

Yale 57, Brown 56.
George Washington 43, Army 32.
Maryland 51, Georgetown 42.
Bates 46, Bowdoin 38.
Becker 54, New Bedford Tex. 31.
Springfield 62, New Hampshire 45.
West Virginia 58, West Virginia Wes. 44.
Montclair Tea. 52, Jersey City Tea. 38.
Salem 66, Bethany (W. Va.) 47.
Seton Hall 51, St. Peter's 12.
Dickinson 57, Franklin and Marshall 49.
Scranton 63, Manhattan 51.
Morris Harvey 40, Potomac Tea. 25.
Western Maryland 50, Catholic 33.
Baltimore 41, Wash. College 41 (tie).

South

Western (Ky.) Tea. 39, Tennessee Tech 31.
Mississippi State 43, Miss. College 25.
Memphis State 47, Union (Tenn.) 41.

Midwest

Notre Dame 61, Northwestern 43.
Bradley 59, Illinois Wes. 44.
Illinois College 50, Millikin 33.
Shurtleff 32, Eureka 31.
Capital 60, Muskingum 56.
Dayton 32, Miami (Ohio) 33.
No. Dakota State 53, Moorhead Tea. 49.
Detroit Tech 42, Assumption (Ont.) 23.

West

Texas Christian 50, So. Methodist 48.
Rice 44, Texas A. and M. 42.
New Mexico Tea. 44, New Mex. Aggies 38.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 21

American League

Indianapolis 6, Buffalo 3.
Hershey 5, Providence 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Springfield 2.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 4.

American Association

Fort Worth 5, Omaha 4.

Eastern Amateur League

Boston 3, Baltimore 2.
New York 4, River Vale 4 (tie).

College Hockey

Results Jan. 21

By the Associated Press

Yale 6, St. Nicks 4, overtime.

College Swimming

Results Jan. 21

By the Associated Press

Coast Guard 54, Worcester Tech 20.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

YUM'S THE WORD FOR OUR *Sunday Brunch*

An old Connecticut custom comes to New York. A happy combination of breakfast and lunch for late Sunday sleepers—BRUNCH! Old fashioned blueberry pancakes, turkey hash, country sausages, crispy brown popovers, etc. Served every Sunday from noon until three p.m. $1

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Luncheons—Dinner
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Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries
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UNITED RESTAURANT
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605 S. W. Washington at 6th

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	583,850
1942 volume to date	9,204,720
1941 volume to date	9,010,760

Stock Trend Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Rails led the stock market on an early recovery sprint today but the lack of a real follow-through brought considerable irregularity in the later proceedings.

Gains running to a point or so were reduced in most cases and small declines were plentiful when the final gong pounded. Dealings also slackened appreciably after mid-day and transfers for the full session were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Opening stimulation for the transportation group was attributed mainly to action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting the roads a 10 per cent fare increase.

Tax fears persisted as handicaps for sentiment, brokers said, and no inspiration was found in battle bulletins from Malaya and the Philippines or the continuance of enemy submarine attacks off the Atlantic coast.

Stocks doing moderately well included Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Bethlehem Steel, Greyhound Corp., Phillips Petroleum and Phelps Dodge.

In arrears at times were American Telephone, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, United Aircraft, Union Carbide, International Harvester, U. S. Gypsum and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Supported in the curb were Axton-Fisher "A" which seemingly was responsive to a recapitalization plan submitted to shareholders. Pennroad, Republic Aiation and Humble Oil tacked on plus signs. American Cyanamid "B", was a soft spot.

Rail, Latin Bonds Favored

Advances of fractions to a point or more were made by a fairly large group of railroad and South American dollar bonds today in the wake of favorable news developments affecting them.

Authorization of a 10 per cent increase in rail passenger fares and good indications that the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro would finally work out a formula acceptable to all the Latin-American nations brought moderate support to affected loans, although buyers were less aggressive with the approach of the final hour.

Well up in front of the advancing contingent were Erie 4½s, Lehigh Valley 4s, St. Paul 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, a half dozen issues of the New Haven Railroad, Wabash 4½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Argentine 4s, Buenos Aires 4½s and Sao Paulo Stamped 7s.

A few industrials and utilities were sluggish. These included Texas Corp. 3s, Walworth 4s, Consolidated Edison 3½s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Freight Carloadings Up 10 P. C. in Week; 15.3 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 811,196 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 17.

This was an increase of 74,024 cars, or 10.0 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 107,699 cars, or 15.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 164,814 cars, or 25.5 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This week	Last week	Incr. over Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	355,287	36,996	54,930
Less-than-carlot merchandise	146,688	6,844	41,094
Coal	174,142	7,932	27,140
Grain & grain prods	49,488	13,646	18,193
Livestock	13,825	12,114	1,275
Forest products	43,923	8,962	5,507
Ore	12,896	1,078	388
Coke	14,877	680	1,360

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Penn Invest pf	40c	Jan. 30	Jan. 16
Extra			
Bertram (J) & Sons	5c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Brager-Eisenberg	$2	Feb. 5	Jan. 26
Oswego Falls Corps	5c	Jan. 31	Jan. 23
Third Natl Bk & Tr Co (Springfld, Mass)	40c	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Irregular			
Pen Gr Wheel	10c	Feb. 15	Jan. 26
Petrolite Corp Ltd	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
West Englewood Natl Bk (N J)	$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Resumed			
Thompson (JR) Co	15c	Feb. 10	Feb. 2
Schumacher Wall Bd Corp	25c	Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Regular			
Am Book Co	50c	Feb. 2	Jan. 23
Amer Discount Co Ga $2 pf "A"	$1 S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Am Gen Corp $2 pf	75c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Do $2 pf	50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Am Sug Ref pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 2	Mar. 5
Am Stores Co	25c	Apr. 1	Feb. 21
Badger Paper Mills pf	6		
	75c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Bertram (John) & Sons Co Ltd	15c	S Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Bonwit-Tel new	25c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Do 5½ pf new	68¾c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Bourne Mills	$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Cent Vt PS pf	$1.50	Q Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Contl Oil	25c	Mar. 30	Mar. 2
Fiduciary Corp	$1	Q Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Globe-Democr Pub 7 pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Hedley Mascot G M	2c	Q Feb. 16	Jan. 24
Hooker Electro Co.	40c	Q Feb. 28	Feb. 13
Kayser & Co (J.)	25c	Feb. 25	Feb. 13
Le Tourneau (R.G.)	50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Do. $4.50 cum conv pf	$1.12½	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Life Savers	40c	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 2
Liggett & Myers T	$1	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Do B	$1	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Mass Bdg & Ins	87½	Q Feb. 5	Jan. 28
Mtg Corp of Nova Scotia	$1.25	Q Feb. 2	Jan. 24
New World Life Ins. Co.	30c	A Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Noyes Co. (Chas. F.) pf	22½c	Q Feb. 2	Jan. 28
Oliver Farm Eq	50c	Feb. 14	Jan. 30
Oswego Falls Corp	10c	Q Jan. 31	Jan. 23
People's Indus Bk (NY)	$1	S Feb. 2	.....
Riggs N Bk (Wash. D C) pf	$2.50	S Feb. 2	Jan. 12
Russell-Miller Milling Co	$1	Q Feb. 2	Jan. 27
Schumacher Wall Bd Corp $2 ptc pf	50c	Q Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Sioux City Gas & Elec Co	25c	Q Feb. 10	Jan. 31
do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Third Nat Bk & Tr Co (Springfld, Mass)	50c	S Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Universal Ins	25c	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Whitaker Paper do pf	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16
	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	49½	49	49	Jan 21
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¾
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
157⅜	91⅜	Addressog (1)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Jan 21
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	4	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
5⅝	1⅛	Air-Way El Ap	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 21
5	1¼	Alaska Juneau	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	
10⅝	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	15⅜	15	15	— ½
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	135⅛	135	135	— ⅛
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Jan 19
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	Jan 21
9	5	Allied Stores	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	80	80	80	Jan 21
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	5	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	7	17⅜	17½	17½	Jan 21
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Jan 21
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
227⅜	143⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	21⅜	21¼	21½	— ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	½	Am Bosch	1	5	4¾	5	Jan 15
39	26½	Am Brakes 2.20g	1	32	32	32	—1
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 20
95¼	58¼	Am Can (4)	*6	63¼	62¾	63¼	
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	14	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Am Ch & C (1½e)	2	19	19	19	Jan 21
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	84	84	84	Jan 19
83¼	43¼	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
97⅜	45⅜	Am Comm Al	10	9¼	9	9	Jan 21
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1½e)	6	20⅛	20	20	
17⅜	½	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	Jan 21
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
243⅜	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
283⅜	143¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	8	26½	25½	26¼	+1
38½	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 20
38½	2	Am Haw SS (5g)	11	30¼	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅞
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	4	3	3	3	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan 21
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	6	42¼	41½	41½	—1
2⅛	1	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Jan 20
30⅜	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 21
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 21
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
50	38	Am In Ill pf (2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88	88	88	— ½
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	2	10	10	10	— ¼
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	5	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ½
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1½k	6	24¼	24	24	Jan 21
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	15	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 21
45⅝	33¾	Am Smelt (½e)	10	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ¾
155	133⅜	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	146⅛	146	146	+ ⅛
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan 20
28½	15⅜	Am Steel F (2g)	10	20	19⅜	20	+ ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	7	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Jan 19
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Jan 21
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ½
168¾	115½	Am Tel & Tel(9)	11	127	126¼	127	+ ¼
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	6	47	47	47	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (4½g)	4	48	48	48	+ ½
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	Jan 14
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	8	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	7	74¼	73	73⅛	Jan 21
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
56¾	6⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 21
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	63	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	5	24⅝	24	24	Jan 21
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	4	64¼	64	64¼	— ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	3	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	3	7	7	7	Jan 21
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72	72	72	Jan 16
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	82	83	Jan 17
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 12
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	87	32⅞	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	11	66	65½	66	+ ¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	36	25⅝	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	42½	42½	42½	Jan 20
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 21
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	9	65½	65⅜	65½	+ ½
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	26	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	8	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	12	6⅞	6½	6½	
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	6	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 21
13½	7	Barber As (½e)	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 15
10⅛	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	14	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ¼
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 20
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	109¾	109	109	Jan 21
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7	7	7	
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	13	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	12	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	Jan 21
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	*3	23⅜	22¼	22¼	—1⅛
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	11	63½	63¼	63½	+ ½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	— ⅜
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (.4)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
23⅞	15¾	Black & D (1.80g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 20
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12¾	Boeing Airplane	20	17¾	17¼	17⅝	
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 21
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	8	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	6	22⅛	22	22	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 19
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	6	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Briggs & S (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 21
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	40⅛	40	40	Jan 21
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 21
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	½	½	½	Jan 21
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 21
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	3	3⅛	3	3	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21	21	21	
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	4	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	Jan 21
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 21
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	Jan 21
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 21
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 16
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 21
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
24⅜	15⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1	1	1	+ ⅛
7¾	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	29	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	3	13	12¾	12¾	Jan 20
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	25	4¾	4½	4½	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	35	35	35	+ ½
30½	22	Capital Adm A	3	2	17⅜	17⅜	Jan 21
3½	2¼	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 21
87¾	43	Carr & Gen .225g	4	3	2¾	2¾	Jan 19
50⅝	36	Case (JI) (7g)	2	64½	64	64	Jan 16
29⅜	18½	Caterpil Tr (2)	7	40¾	40	40	— ¾
10⅛	5⅜	Celanese (2g)	7	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	— ¼
23⅝	15½	Celotex Cp (1a)	*3	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
5⅜	1⅜	Cent Agu (1½a)	5	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
3⅛	⅛	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 20
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
4	2	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 21
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	14	29¾	29¼	29½	
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	6	2	2	2	
21¾	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 19
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	17	36	35¾	36	+ ½
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Jan15
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 21
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	21	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
8½	½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4½	4½	4½	Jan 21
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	4	17¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
44½	37½	Chi P & cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39½	39¾	Jan 21
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jan 19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 19
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	12	12	12	Jan 20
3	1	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 21
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	21	46¾	46½	46⅝	— ¼
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	32½	32½	32½	Jan 21
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 21
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	5	40⅞	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	6	33	30¾	30¾	—2¼
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	5	72	72	72	— ½
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	—3
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	105½	105	105½	+ ⅞
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	5	13⅜	13	13	Jan 21
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	86	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	50¼	50	50	Jan 21
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 21
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jan 21
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	2	71	71	71	+ ½
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	14	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jan 21
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	13	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ½
110	100	Com Tr cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	12	5¼	9¼	9¼	
⅛	⅛	Com'ltn & South	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅜
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	42	41¾	42	+ ⅜
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	17	25⅛	21½	21½	— ⅜
4

Commerce and Finance

Passenger Fare Rise May Net Roads $45,000,000 a Year

Business and Industry

Nation-Wide Scrap Drive In the Making

NEW YORK (Wide World)—Sometime soon your local newspaper, your public officials, and ultimately, a Boy Scout or a member of a citizens' committee, will ask you to gather up for the arms effort the old metal, especially iron and steel, which lies about your property be it farm or city home.

Word has come from Washington that a country-wide drive for scrap for the roaring steel furnaces was in the making, even while steel centers, here and there, reported shutting down of a few facilities because the supply of vital scrap was short.

Help Yourself

But, steel men here said, every citizen ought to realize that he is helping his own situation as a consumer of many kinds of steel products, as well as the armament effort, in responding to any general drive to collect the country's enormous hidden reserves of iron and steel waste.

For, steel statisticians said, neither now nor probably for a year or more to come, would any shortage of scrap metal cut directly into the forseeable defense effort.

It will, however, slice sharply into the ever-dwindling amount of steel left to make important products for civilian use.

Competent steel authorities here believe the country's ability to produce the basic metal of war in the current year may be 1,000,000 tons or so less than 1941's total of 83,000,000 tons, and some Washington estimates have set the deficit in production at 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons, all for lack of scrap.

Normally an open-hearth (steel-making) furnace is charged with about 45 per cent pig iron (refined iron ore) and 55 per cent scrap steel. The resulting mixture, with addition of small amounts of other materials, is melted and cooled to become ingots, blocks of 3½ to 18 tons of raw steel.

But even last year, when the pinch on the scrap supply was beginning to be felt, the mills had about reversed their proportions of pig iron and scrap; pig iron was about 55 per cent of the steel-making material, scrap 45 per cent.

That method of substitution can not be carried much farther, steel men agreed, for the pig-iron producing capacity of the mills is already about fully absorbed.

Japan Has Scrap

So scrap apparently, at least for some time, must take up the slack.

The lack of the vital waste steel to pour back into the furnaces has had several causes, among which authorities list:

1. The country's steel industry has been running now for over 16 months at 95 per cent or more of capacity, using all materials at a terrific rate.

2. Much scrap has been exported for several years, a considerable part of it to Japan.

3. The collection of scrap, mostly done by independent junk dealers, has not grown in proportion to the rising demand. In recent months, steel men think, this has been due to the government "ceiling"—$20 a ton at Pittsburgh for the No. 1 grade—which gives the junk man a profit if he is near a steel mill, but no inducement to collect at all in whole areas of the country where freight rates eat up his profit. In fact, there actually are no scrap steel dealers in many parts of the country remote from the steel centers.

OPA Modifies Lead Product Price Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has modified its suggested price schedule on metallic lead products to bring prices into proportion with the price of primary lead which was raised 65/100 of a cent to 6.50 cents one week ago.

Telegrams were sent to 77 producers of lead pipe, lead sheets, type metal, solder, ammunition, bearing metals and other metallic products giving them permission to add 65/100 of a cent a pound of lead content to the prices of lead products prevailing on April 1, 1941.

SIDNEY S. WALCOTT & CO.
INC.
INVESTMENT SERVICE
486 Ellicott Square WA. 3246
BUFFALO, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable Feb. 5, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 28, 1942.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer

Jan. 21, 1942

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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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Speaker

American Foto-News

Victor Cullin

Principal speaker at the first meeting in 1942 of the Financial Advertisers Association of New England to be held at the Chamber of Commerce in Boston Thursday evening, Jan. 29, at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Cullin is from St. Louis and is National President of the Financial Advertisers Association.

Patman Advocates Non-Negotiable, Non-Interest Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Patman (D), Texas, said he would "vigorously insist" that the House Ways and Means Committee give early consideration to a bill providing for the issuance of non-negotiable Government bonds to finance the war debt "without the payment of interest."

The Texan, who heads the special committee investigating the problems of small business, asserted that unless Congress took prompt steps to relieve the condition, the United States public son would be unable to pay any of the principal on the national debt and tax receipt would be applied indefinitely toward interest payments.

He insisted his plan would not involve "unorthodox banking methods" and denied it would cause inflation.

The proposal would permit the Treasury, instead of selling interest-bearing bonds, to receive the money necessary for public expenditures by issuing and depositing with the Federal Reserve Banks bonds that bear no interest. The bonds would be retained by the banks, with the Government making a payment on them each year. They would not be sold to the public.

City, State, U. S. 1941 Spending Put At $21,989,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal, state and local governments spent $21,989,000,000 in the fiscal year 1941, the National Industrial Conference Board estimated, passing the 1919 peak of first world war expenditures by more than $750,000,000.

Federal expenditures in the period were under those of 1919, the board found, increased state and local governments accounting for the larger total.

"Total state and local government expenditures rose every year from 1933 to 1941," the board said. "Most of this increase was in state expenditures."

The 1941 total compared with $18,186,000,000 in 1940 and $17,348,000,000 in 1939.

It equalled for 1941 a per capita expenditure of $165.31 compared with $137.82 in 1940 and $132.55 in 1939.

Camelback Price Maintenance Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson requested producers of camelback, a material used in tire retreading to hold prices down to present market levels.

Establishment of the voluntary price ceiling was designed to maintain market stability until a formal schedule of maximum prices, now in preparation, is issued.

The temporary ceilings cover the three grades of camelback which OPM has ruled are the only grades that may be manufactured hereafter.

Manufacturers were requested in telegrams not to charge more than 28 cents a pound for camelback containing 57½ to 62½ per cent crude rubber; 23 cents a pound for the grade containing 38 to 48 per cent crude rubber; and 18 cents a pound for the grade containing not over 20 per cent crude rubber.

Carrier Corp. Provides Worker Defense Bond Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Carrier Corporation has announced a plan whereby hourly and salaried personnel can accumulate U. S. Defense Bonds through wage allotments.

This plan, completely voluntary as far as individual participation is concerned, was decided upon following a poll of a cross section of employees, taken before America's entry into the war. This poll indicated that at that time more than half of all Carrier employees wanted such a plan.

Utility Head Sees Sufficient Electric Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The outlook for sufficient electric power to meet all war demand is reassuring due to a present surplus of more than 9,000,000 kilowatts of generating capacity above the greatest demand for power, and with the construction of an equal amount in prospect during the next three years, according to C. W. Kellogg, President of the Edison Electric Institute.

Mr. Kellogg indicated that it was possible that a few localities affected by drought or by excessive piling up of defense loads may face a limited amount of power rationing.

Rise in Peak Loads

Mr. Kellogg's statement was based on the results of a survey just completed to determine the effect of the great increase in scope of government expenditures incident to America's entrance into the war.

Final figures for December, 1941, show an increase of 11.4 per cent in the sum of the "peak loads," or maximum demands upon the electric generators, over December, 1940. For all utility power houses of the country, this indicates a total demand of 35,100,000 kilowatts upon generators whose combined capacity is 44,350,000 kilowatts. To this margin of 9,250,000 kilowatts will be added new construction of 3,664,000 kilowatts in 1942, 2,746,000 kilowatts in 1943 and probably as much in 1944, indicating all together a margin of over 18,000,000 kilowatts, or more than 50 per cent of the present electrical demand, to meet war expansion of the Nation.

This extra 50 per cent of power does not take into account any additional generating capacity being built by factories for their own use. Electric output of industrial plants generating their own power last year constituted about two-fifths of all industrial electric power.

Huge Production

In 1941, the output of electricity in America totaled 205,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, of which 168 were generated by public utilities and 37 by factories for their own use. During this same period, according to a recent report of the Federal Power Commission, quoted in the Electrical World, the energy consumed in making U. S. government products totaled 7,257,913,975 kilowatt hours, while the total disbursements for national defense, as shown by the U. S. Treasury, were $12,531,000,000.

This indicates a ratio of six-tenths of a kilowatt hour per dollar of defense expenditures and compares with a figure of eight-tenths of a kilowatt hour per dollar value of products determined by the U. S. Department of Commerce for 1939. If it is assumed that total war expenditures will reach $56,000,000,000 in 1943, in accordance with the announced objective, or about four and a half times the 1941 amount, then the increase in electric output directly for the increased war load will run from 32,000,000,000 to 35,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, or from 16 to 18 per cent of the 1941 grand total.

NAM Attacks Changes in Proxy Rules of Securities Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers attacked proxy proposals of the securities industry today as "the most serious threat to business and the most shocking attempt at class legislation on behalf of a special interest."

The views were expressed by Frayser Jones, New York, chairman of the association's subcommittee on industrial financing, as the House Interstate Commerce Committee resumed hearings on approximately 80 changes in the 1934 Securities and Exchange Act proposed by the securities industry.

The industry has recommended changes in proxy rules to require that issuers submit to security holders prior to meetings the information required by the proxy rules and that the proxy section be made applicable not only to securities registered on national exchanges but also to those having an interstate over-the-counter market or securities of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Another proposal assailed by Mr. Jones would extend to companies engaged in interstate commerce or whose securities are handled in an interstate over-the-counter market the requirements that officers, directors, and 10 per cent stockholders report their transactions in equity securities of their companies.

Mr. Jones charged the proposal was "devised and presented," without "any submission to American businessmen," and "in fact, we have known of a number of industrial executives who were astonished to learn that any such proposal nad been formally submitted to Congress.

Mr. Jones said he could see "no possible justification for casting unjustified burdens on American medium-sized business enterprises just because another segment of the business community had felt the weight of Securities and Exchange Commission regulations."

"In essence," he added, "American businessmen can only oppose with the utmost vigor proposals for the selfish benefit of the New York City's stock exchanges where these would be at the expense of industry."

The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the proposal that information required by proxy rules be submitted to holders prior to meetings, but has not endorsed the suggestion to extend application of the proxy rules or reporting requirements to securities having an interstate over-the-counter market.

Georgia May Play Important Part In Producing Much-Needed Manganese

ATLANTA (AP) — Georgia may play an important part in helping overcome the prospective shortage of manganese, needed in the manufacture of heavy armament for the nation's war effort.

Garland Peyton, Georgia State Director of Mining and Geology, announced development of a process for extracting manganese from low-grade ore which is found abundantly in the State.

Recent experiments, he said, show that through a "magnetic roast," at approximately 1,000 degrees temperature in a specially constructed furnace, it is possible to bring low grade ore found in abundance in the Cartersville district in North Carolina up to Government specifications.

The experiments were conducted by researchers of the Tennessee Valley Authority at Norris Dam, Tenn., at the suggestion of the Georgia Division of Mining and Geology.

Huge deposits of the ore exist around Cartersville, but of a grade normally under the 48 per cent specifications of the Federal Government. The TVA men, with suggestions from Mr. Peyton, worked out a formula calling for intensive heat treatment, with about 20 per cent coke, which changed the iron content of the Georgia product to the desired magnetic type of iron ore.

After heating, the ore is passed through a magnetic separator, which raises the grade to a quality needed for such steel as armor plate, railway track iron, and other types of steel which must have great toughness and tenacity, in order to resist penetration.

Mr. Peyton said it would be necessary to build a plant to process the product. Such a plant could be constructed for approximately $25,000, he said, with provision for building of additional units as the industry develops.

The Georgia ore is easily mined, being of a texture that can be scooped up with a power shovel. It resembles coarse, reddish-yellow sand, and exists in great quantities. Estimates indicate that several million tons would be available in the Cartersville district alone, Mr. Peyton said.

Stressing the need for increase in domestic production of high grade manganese, Mr. Peyton referred to records which show that in 1940 alone 1,282,079 tons were imported from Russia, British India, South Africa, Brazil and Cuba.

This figure compared with domestic production from all sources of approximately 40,000 tons of ore carrying 35 per cent of manganese.

Douglas Says Buy War Bonds or Face Compulsory Saving

NEW YORK (AP)—Former U. S. Budget Director Lewis D. Douglas said that if Americans failed to contribute funds voluntarily under the defense savings plan "something in the nature of a compulsory savings plan may replace the present one."

Mr. Douglas, chairman of the defense savings staff for the Metropolitan New York area, speaking to representatives of 500 women's organizations, said Americans should not allow Allied victories in Russia and North Africa to make them complacent.

"The stakes are higher now than ever before in history," he said. "Everything the Western World cherishes is being threatened. We must meet armies pitted against us with greater armies, sharper and more penetrating. To do this requires money. It makes necessary the greatest spending program in the world's history. If we can't do it voluntarily, something in the nature of a compulsory savings plan may replace the present one."

Ford Plans to Recover Iron From Unwanted Low-Grade Ore

DETROIT (AP)—Henry Ford disclosed that he is planning an intensified effort to recover iron from normally unwanted lowgrade ore, utilizing an electrolytical method developed by Ford engineers.

The program, Mr. Ford said, would be of particular benefit to small communities near iron mines abandoned because of the low grade quality of the ore.

The method, adopted by Ford after 12 years of experimentation with huge deposits of ore, is described as a system of electroplating, requiring cheap electric power for work on an industrial basis. The smelting method was ruled out as too expensive.

Mr. Ford said the theory, while not new in itself, is new in its adaptation. Unlike ordinary iron recovered by smelting, he said, the iron obtained under the new process is more ductile and has magnetic properties that improve motor car performance. It also has characteristics that make it useful in the new field of powder metallurgy.

Discussing potential benefits to small communities, Mr. Ford said:

"At our Iron Mountain, Mich., plant we have a lot of water power going to waste right now. This town has some of those abandoned iron mines right at its back door. We could process the poor grade ore right at the source and ship a pure product instead of shipping bulky ore all the way to our blast furnaces down here."

Mr. Ford said the experiments have been carried on with "20 and 30 per cent stuff—ore that's full of dirt and other impurities."

Utility Proposes Stock Retirement

NEW YORK (AP) — Common stockholders of the National Power & Light Co. will vote Jan. 28 on a proposal to retire up to 250,000 shares of $6 preferred stock by exchanging for it common stock of the Houston Light & Power Co.

The proposed basis for the exchange was two shares of Houston common for each share of National preferred up to 90 per cent of the National preferred held.

National owns the outstanding 500,000 shares of Houston Light common stock and has outstanding 279,716 shares of $6 preferred stock.

The offer was called a step in the contemplated liquidation of National Power & Light in compliance with the Public Utility Act of 1935.

Financial circles figured that if all shares of Houston Light common were exchanged, National's preferred dividend requirements would be reduced $1,500,000 a year while income of approximately $1,800,000 a year from Houston Light common dividends would be eliminated.

National Power & Light Co. is a member of the Electric Bond & Share group of public utility holding companies.

Socony-Vacuum Helps Workers Joining Forces

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., announced that effective last Dec. 8 employees entering military service would receive full pay for the first two months, in addition to Government compensation.

After the first two months, the company said, each employee with dependents will be paid 50 per cent of his regular wages, less the Government compensation.

The plan supersedes previously adopted employee benefits, the announcement said.

New York Bank Extends Bonuses to Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — National City Bank directors have approved the continuance through March of emergency allowances to officers and employees who have been in the bank for at least three months prior to Jan. 1, 1942.

Under this arrangement, officers and employees of the bank in the United States receiving basic salaries at the rate of $6,000 or less per annum are paid an allowance in an amount equal to 6 per cent of each officers' or employee's first $150 basic monthly salary, plus 4 per cent of the next $100 of his basic monthly salary or part thereof.

Directors of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company have taken similar action.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 16

Computation of Tax on Individuals

The normal tax and the surtax on individuals for 1941 are computed on their normal tax net income and surtax net income, respectively.

The following example will show how to compute the normal tax and surtax on a net income of $8,500, all of which represents earned net income, the taxpayer being single and without dependents:

Net income	$8,500.00
Less personal exemption	750.00
Balance (surtax net income)	7,750.00
Earned income credit	850.00
Net income subject to normal tax	6,900.00
Surtax upon the surtax net income of $6,000	560.00
Surtax at 17 per cent upon amount of surtax net income in excess of $6,000 but not over $8,000, 17 per cent on $1,750	297.50
Total surtax	857.50
Normal tax, 4 per cent on $6,900	276.00
Total normal tax and surtax	1,133.50

Taxpayers are urged to read carefully and understandingly all the instructions accompanying the income-tax forms before preparing their returns. If they need any help they can get it **without cost** by consulting the nearest collector of internal revenue, deputy collector, or internal revenue agent.

Named Railroad Director

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad announced the election of Millard F. Jones to its board of directors, succeeding Frank K. Borden of Goldsboro, N. C. The new director is executive vice-president of the Planters National Bank & Trust Co. of Rocky Mount, N. C.

ICC Allows Rails 10 P. C. Fare Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A 10 per cent increase in railroad passenger fares, estimated to yield $45,000,000 annually on the basis of 1941 business, has been granted the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The increase will apply to all fares except the 1¼ cents a mile rate allowed members of the military or naval forces traveling on furlough and extra fares charged on certain trains.

The new rates will become effective 10 days after the railroads have filed tariffs with the ICC. The tariffs will be filed in time to become effective between Feb. 1 and 4.

The basic fare for tickets good in pullman cars now is 3 cents a mile in all sections of the country, while the basic coach fare is 2 cents in the east and west and 1½ cents in the south.

Still pending is the railroads' application for authority to increase most freight rates and charges by 10 per cent. The ICC said this petition "is still under consideration." The carriers have estimated the proposed freight increase at about $312,000,000 yearly.

The commission said the higher passenger fares were necessary to meet, in part, increased operating expenses "incurred or to be incurred by said petitioners because of the payment by them of (a) increased wages to employees, (b) increased cost of material and supplies, and (c) additional expenditures to safeguard petitioners' properties and operations during the present emergency."

Price Ceiling Is Placed Upon Machine Tools

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has imposed a price ceiling on new machine tools at the level of Oct. 1, 1941, to avert threatened inflationary price increases.

The price schedule covers, in addition to lathes, planers, milling machines, and similar equipment, such items as metal-working presses, which are not ordinarily considered machine tools. The price roof applies to "all machines for the cutting, abraising, shaping and forming of metals.'

The machine tool industry received hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of orders under pressure of British requirements and the United States defense program, which have created an unbalanced situation of production and demand, Mr. Henderson said.

Mr. Henderson's first move to hold new machine tool prices in line was taken last May, when producers were asked to adhere voluntarily to the then prevailing prices. Despite this and a second request in August, quotations edged up. The present schedule grew out of conferences here with industry representatives which have lasted since October.

Price arrangements now embodied in outstanding contracts of the Army, Navy, or other Federal agency are not disturbed by the new schedule.

Panhandle Pipe Line Seeks Bid on Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Following approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company's $25,000,000 financing program, the company issued a public invitation for bids for the purchase of $10,009,000 of 3 per cent first mortgage and first lien bond due 1962, and 150,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value, the dividend rate on which is to be determined by the bidders. Bids for either issue or both will be received by the company at its office, 90 Broad Street, New York, up to 12 o'clock noon, on February 2.

Proposals for the purchase of the preferred stock will be subject to an offer of certain of these shares to the holders of 63,566 shares of its outstanding common stock at the rate of 1 share for each 5⅓ common shares held. The holders of 743,801 shares of outstanding common stock have waived their pre-emptive rights to subscribe for the new stock.

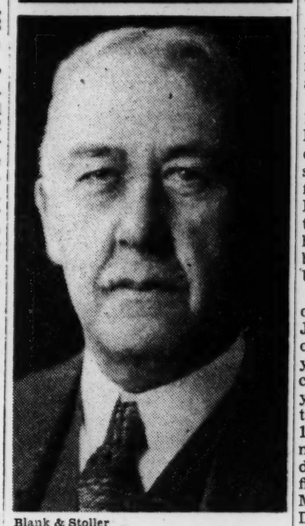
The financing program will provide for the acquisition of properties in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, for the redemption of the company's outstanding $10,000,000 Class A 6 per cent preferred stock, and for the payment in part of the cost of authorized construction work. The proposed acquisitions include the Michigan Gas Transmission Corporation and Indiana Gas Distribution Corporation to be purchased from Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation and certain gas pipe lines in Indiana and Ohio from Ohio Fuel Gas Company for an aggregate consideration not to exceed $11,300,000.

Silicon-Bronze Alloy Use Seen Increasing

NEW YORK (AP)—Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp. announced increased production and forecast wider use of a silicon bronze alloy intended to replace tin in bearings and similar industrial products.

Large tonnages, said the company, are now being used by the Navy Department and by private shipbuilders, especially in making bronze castings.

Engineering Leaders



Blank & Stoller

Above: E. B. Black, elected President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Black, who has just completed a year as President of the Missouri Society of Professional Engineers, is Consulting Civil Engineer of Kansas City, Mo. Below: Charles M. Spofford, elected a Vice-President of the Society. Mr. Spofford, a member of the consulting firm of Fay, Spofford, and Thorndike of Boston, is Hayward Professor of Civil Engineering Emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Drop in Freight Rates to the U. S. From South America

NEW YORK (AP)—George F. Fouey, Chairman of the River Plate and Brazil Conference of Shipowners, announced elimination of the approximately 25 per cent increases in ocean freight rates to the United States Atlantic and gulf ports from Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil made since the European war began.

The change, described as "a major operation," was effective Jan. 30, Mr. Foley said.

In effect, the conference action reduced current charges by about 20 per cent but left the way open for surcharges which might be found necessary to cover increases in cost such as war risk insurance.

It restored charges on shipments from the areas involved to approximately the levels prevailing on Sept. 1, 1940, in line with a Maritime Commission order.

The major items covered, Mr. Foley said, were linseed from Argentina and coffee from Brazil.

Danish Dollar Bond Payment Is Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Payments on principal of all outstanding Danish dollar bonds have been halted until further notice, according to announcement by Henrik Kauffman, the Danish Minister.

Mr. Kauffman's statement said: "Existing conditions in Denmark as referred to in my announcement of Dec. 24, 1941, addressed to holders of the Kingdom of Denmark two-year 6 per cent bonds due Jan. 1, 1942, have made it impossible for the time being to meet the principal maturity of that issue. Having regard to this and to Denmark's desire of obviating preferential treatment of bonds of any one or more of the outstanding Danish loans it is proposed that Danish Government funds in this country will not, until further notice, be available for making further sinking fund or other payments on account of principal of any Danish dollar loan."

For the purpose of paying Feb. 1, 1942, coupons on Kingdom of Denmark 5½ per cent bonds due on Aug. 1, 1955, and Danish consolidated municipal loan twenty-five year 5s due on Feb. 1, 1953, Mr. Kauffmann proposed to give the paying agents funds except for holders in Denmark. Payment will be subject to licensing by the United States Treasury.

The issues affected are Kingdom of Denmark twenty-year 6s due on Jan. 1, 1942, thirty-year 5½s due on Aug. 1, 1955, and thirty-four-year 4½s due on April 15, 1962; city of Copenhagen twenty-five-year 5s due on June 1, 1952, and twenty-five-year 4½s due on May 1, 1953; Danish consolidated municipal loan thirty-five-year 5½s due on Nov. 1, 1955, and twenty-five-year 5½s due on Feb. 1, 1953; Mortgage Bank of Kingdom of Denmark forty-five-year 5s due on Dec. 1, 1972.

Latest data indicate about $129,400,000 of all classes of Danish dollar bonds outstanding. This total includes $92,840,000 of national government obligations, $31,900,000 of municipal bonds, and $4,600,000 of governmental guaranteed corporate issues.

Retailers to Urge Customers to Pay Cash for Purchases

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers recommended that installment buying be discouraged to help cushion what it described as a "probable post-war depression."

The recommendation was contained in a resolution adopted by the association at the closing session of its 28th annual convention. It said:

"The great depression was largely due to the fact that the public generally was seriously in debt for goods purchased on the installment basis. In good times like the present the average customer can usually pay cash and should be encouraged to do so in order to cushion a probable post-war depression."

U. S.-Owned Aviation 'Gas' Plants Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Construction of two Government-owned plants for the manufacture of 100-octane aviation gasoline has been recommended to the defense plant corporation by the office of Petroleum Co-ordination.

The plants would be operated for the Government by the Pure Oil Company, Chicago, and the Southport Petroleum Company, Kilgore, Texas.

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You cannot appreciate why so many are taking advantage of this Sale-Opportunity.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

OPA Head Says Control Bill Inflationary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Rising sentiment against the price control bill now before congressional conference in Washington got a push forward here today following an address by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, before representative dry goods manufacturers and wholesale dealers yesterday, Mr. Henderson, speaking at a luncheon meeting by the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute at the Astor Hotel, while defending the bill as a whole, held that some of its provisions were inflationary and, if the measure were enacted into law, would cost the American public "millions of dollars."

Mr. Henderson was especially critical of the ceiling the bill would fix on farm prices. He saw it aiming to balance farm prices with the goods the farmers buy, stressing that this was all right in times when prices did not change greatly, but would not work now, when "dollar signs" are changing fast. He recalled that in 1937, when prices were advancing, priority reached only 27 per cent of 1926, and that in a period when purchasing power was rising, while supply diminished, the things the farmers buy went up.

Discusses Parity

"There are many Senators and Representatives who cannot see that the parity concept in a time of reasonable stability is quite a different animal from the same concept when all the pressures are for a rise in prices," he said.

Declaring that the price control bill was an honest one as it was introduced," with no tricks and no trades connected with it. Mr. Henderson added that he "weaseled on only one thing—the parity provision—and I've never felt right about it."

Mr. Henderson's view was that, if either retail or wholesale prices were controlled, it would be through margin provisions.

He stressed that the license power in the bill was merely for the purpose of enforcement and would be used only when it became necessary. There was no intention, he said, to use the power to determine whether anyone should, or should not, be in business.

Mr. Henderson saw a lowering of living standards inevitable as a result of the huge armament spending program, declaring that when it was realized that half of the national income of $100,000,000,000 must go into armament and military equipment—"and possibly $20,000,000,000 more if we can afford it for our allies"—there will be left only $30,000,000,000 worth of goods for civilian needs. He saw this as resulting in a living standard such as obtained here at the bottom of the depression era.

Coincident with Mr. Henderson's address, the retailers' advisory committee placed before the Price Administrator a report declaring that there was no such thing as a "good" price control plan. It held that the application of controls were bound to bring injustices and no enforcement system could be applied without hurting someone.

Plenty Is Best Control

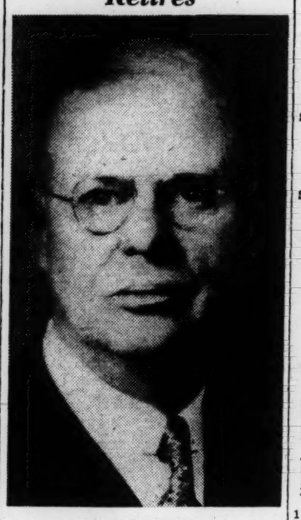
"Price controls are not needed when supplies are adequate," the committee said. "Plenty is the best possible price control. Not even speculation can keep a price at unfair levels when there is enough of the item to be sold to meet all demands."

The report stresses that retail food prices have risen only 19.2 per cent since June, 1938, while wholesale prices rose 31.5 per cent and the price paid to farmers advanced 56.2 per cent.

It urged discouragement of speculation and avoidance of scare advertising that would encourage consumer hoarding: maintenance of reason, able inventories, basing prices on cost of goods and not on replacements, and, where increased sales made it possible, absorption of increased costs out of profits.

"The results prove that the interest of the retailer and the consumer are one in most instances," it declared.

Retires



Fred G. Phillips

Retiring from active duty as Boston branch manager of Hewitt Rubber Corporation after 36 years of service. Mr. Phillips is succeeded by Andrew Thompson, formerly Northern New England representative of the company.

Wage Ceilings Seen A Necessary Part Of Price Control

NEW YORK (AP)—A price ceiling must be placed on the costs of labor to make price control worth while, the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, Vice-President of Georgetown University, said.

Speaking at the mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association, he declared:

"The economists and fiscal experts who are clamoring for a ceiling on manufactured commodities and raw materials in industry are pouring water into a sieve so long as they shy away from a reasonable ceiling on agricultural products and speak of none whatever on the costs of labor.

"I have sympathy with congressional leaders from agricultural states who, at this very moment are stubbornly holding out for a very high ceiling on farm products, that is, 120 per cent of parity, since there is nothing in the bill now before Congress to control industrial wages."

The Rev. Mr. Walsh warned that failure to meet the issue now would be "shameful political cowardice," adding.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.31⅞	1.31	1.31⅜	1.31½
Minneapolis	1.26⅜	1.26	1.26⅜	1.26½
Kansas City	1.25⅞	1.25¼	1.25½	1.25⅝
Winnipeg	.80⅜	.80	.80¼	.80⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.33½	1.32⅜	1.33	1.32⅞
Minneapolis	1.28¼	1.27⅝	1.28	1.28⅛
Kansas City	1.26⅜	1.26	1.26½	1.26½
Winnipeg	.81½	.81¼	.81⅜	.81⅛
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.34⅞	1.34	1.34¾	1.34½
Minneapolis	1.29⅝	1.29½	1.29½	1.29⅜
May Corn				
Chicago	.88	.87	.87¾	.87¼
Kansas City	.82⅞	.82	.82⅜	.82¼
July Corn				
Chicago	.90	.88⅞	.89¾	.89
Kansas City	.84½	.83¾	.83¼	.84
May Oats				
Chicago	.59⅞	.59½	.59½	.59¾
Minneapolis	.56	.55½	.55¾	.55⅞
Winnipeg	.50¼	.49⅝	.50	.49⅝
Rye, Chicago				
May	.87⅛	.85⅛	.86⅜	.85⅛
July	.89⅝	.87½	.89¼	.87⅜
Sept.	.91½	.89½	.91¼	.89⅛

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8b	95.8
May	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8b	95.6
July	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.2b	95.2
		Tops			
March				126.8b	127.4a 126.8
May	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.8b	126.8
July	....	....	....	126.3b	126.7a 126.7

bBid. aAsked

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan.	10.60	10.62	10.60	10.60	10.57
March	12.17	12.25	12.17	12.22	12.15
May	12.37	12.45	12.37	12.42	12.40
July	12.62	12.67	12.62	12.65	12.60

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.46	18.78	18.45	18.75	18.41
May	18.61	18.92	18.61	18.92	18.54
July	18.76	19.05	18.75	19.05	18.68
October	18.86	19.17	18.86	19.17	18.79
December	18.89	19.14	18.89	19.06	18.84

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.90	13.91	13.90	13.90	13.90
July	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.90b	13.88

b Bid

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y March No. 3	....	....	....	2.99b	2.99

b Bid

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00
June	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00

b Bid

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.36	6.38	6.36	6.36b	6.36

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60n	8.60
May	8.68	8.68	8.66	8.66	8.64

nNominal.

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.85¾	1.98	1.93⅝	1.97⅛	1.95
July	1.97	1.99½	1.95½	1.98⅝	1.96¾

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	34.05	34.15	34.05	34.10	34.05
*February	34.60	34.60	34.45	34.50	34.80
*March	34.85	34.85	34.60	34.70	34.90
		Eggs			
†January	32.85	33.15	32.85	33.15	32.80
†October	33.85	33.90	33.85	33.90	33.75
†February	31.85	31.95	31.75	31.85	31.85
		Potatoes			
March	3.30	3.30	3.28	3.28	3.28
November	2.72	2.75	2.72	2.75	2.74

*S.s. †R.s. ‡F.g.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Jan. 22

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.02
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	:
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1461
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡	.2372	.2372	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5400	.5400	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3036	.3036	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8812	.8838	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Curb Buys Defense Bonds

NEW YORK—The Trustees of the Gratuity Fund of the New York Curb Exchange announced that at a special meeting held recently they authorized the Treasurer to purchase $30,000 worth of United States Defense Bonds. The purchase will be made from the deposits of the Gratuity Fund and does not represent a mere shift from one type of bond to another.

Canadian Price Exemptions

OTTAWA (CP)—Sales of several categories of imported books and imported printed music have been exempted from the domestic price ceiling, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced. Effective Jan. 19, the exemption applies to all printed matter imported under tariff items 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, and 182.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
New York City Bonds			
3 2s 50-58 Dec	104.10	104.10	104.10
9 2½s 72-67	100.24	100.24	100.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 AbitibiP&P 5s 53st	54½	54	54
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57	57	57
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅝	106½	106½
16 Am&For P 5s 2030	68	67⅞	68
12 Am IGChem 5½s 49	102	101¾	101¾
7 Am Int 5½s 49	100½	100⅜	100⅜
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
12 Am T&T 3s 56	108⅛	107¾	108⅛
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	107	107	107
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106½	106½	106½
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65⅝	65½	65½
26 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅞	104¾	104¾
4 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108½	108⅝
6 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	102¾	102½	102¾
10 Atl & Birm 4s 33	17½	17½	17½
20 AC Line 1st 4s 52	83½	83¼	83½
11 AC Line cit 4s 52	72½	71¾	72½
14 AC Line 4½s 64	66	66	66
1 AC Line 5s 45	98	98	98
42 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	65	64⅞	65
28 B&O 95 st A	38¼	37¾	38
15 B&O 95 st C	43	42	42
31 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 B&O 96 st F	38	38	38
113 B&O cv 60 st	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝
54 B&O 4s 48	62¾	62	62
12 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53½	53	53½
21 B&O S W 50 st	47	46⅛	46¼
7 B&O T C 4s 59	50½	50½	50½
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
7 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	54½		54½
6 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	97¼	97½	97½
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
5 Beth Stl 5s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
36 Boston&Me4½s 70	39⅜	38⅞	39
1 Boston &Me 4s 60	72	72	72
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	107½	107½	107½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105½	105½	105½
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104⅜	104½	104½
26 Buf R&P 57 st	40½	40	40⅛
25 Bur C R&No 5s 34	6½	6½	6½
34 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6	5⅞	6
2 Bush Term 5s 55	57	57	57
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109	109	109
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	105	105
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	105½	105	105
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	110½	110½	110½
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜
1 Can Pac 4s perp	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Can Sou 5s 62	84	84	84
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107	107	107
2 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
31 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
24 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	13⅜	13¼	13¼
1 Cen Ill LL 3½s 66	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
25 Cen Pac 5s '60	56¾	55⅝	55⅝
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75¾	75½	75½
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17¼	16¾	17
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 Reg	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Certain- td 5½s '48	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
5 C & O 4½s '92	127½	127½	127½
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	102⅛	101¾	101¾
2 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
41 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15¾	15½	15¾
19 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	79	78½	79
1 C B & Q gen 4s '58	83	82½	82½
3 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	89	89	89
10 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	85	85	85
26 Chi & E Ill inc '97	30⅛	29⅛	29¼
2 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	40½	40½	40½
6 Chi Gt West 4s '88	67	65⅞	65⅞
3 Chi I & L 6s '47	36	36	36
10 Chi I & L 5s '66	9¾	9¾	9¾
155 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12⅛	11¾	11⅞
110 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅜	2¾
15 CM & SP 4¾s '89 F	45⅜	45	45
30 CM & SP 4½s '89 G	44⅞	44⅞	45
29 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	45¾	44¾	45
37 CM & SP gen 4s '89	44	43½	43½
15 Chi & NW 5½s '36	33½	33¼	33¼
15 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	18½	17¾	17¾
27 Chi & NW gen 5s '87	29	28½	28½
7 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	28	17⅞	17⅞
38 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2½	2	2
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18	17½	17½
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	17⅞	17⅞
16 Chi & NW 4s 87	27¾	27¼	27¼
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
53 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
72 CRI&P 4s 88	23⅜	22⅞	22¾
3 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	20½	20½	20½
116 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¾	12⅞	12⅞
5 CSL&NO 5s 51	76	76	76
5 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Ch & W Ind 5s 52	96	96	96
1 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	21	21	21
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
47 CCC&StL 4½s 77	53½	52½	53
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
5 Clev & Pitts 4½s B 81	108	108	108
1 ClevUnTerm5½s 72	83	83	83
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70½	70	70½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	65¼	65¼	65¼
39 Col & So 4½s 80	18	17⅞	17⅞
16 Columbia G 5s 52 May	101¼	100½	101⅛
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
8 Comwlth Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
5 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105	105
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103½	103½
15 Con Rys 4s 56	27	26¾	27
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83½	83¼	83½
8 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¼	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	107	107	107
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102	102	102
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31	31	31
4 CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46	31	31	31
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106	106
41 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	61¼	60½	60⅜
63 D&RG 4s 36	14½	13¼	13¼
2 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
21 D&RG West 5s 78	13½	13¼	13¼
5 Det Ed 4s 65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅝
11 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅝	104½	104⅝
3 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102½	102½	102½
4 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
15 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	103	102⅝	103
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Erie 4½s 57	104½	104½	104½
100 Erie 4½s 2015	54½	53¾	54
20 Erie 4s 95	89	88	88
6 Fairbanks More 4s 56	106⅜	106⅛	106½
128 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9½	9	9½
8 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97⅞	97½	97½
36 Goodrich 4¼s 56	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	87	87½	87½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	99	99
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅝	97½	97⅝
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
12 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	56¾	56	56¼
24 Hamm Riv&P 4s 54	79¼	78¾	79
1 Hockg V 4½s 99	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
7 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	100	100	100
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38	37¾	38
2 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	119	119	119
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43½	42¼	42¼
69 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11½	11	11⅜
6 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	10¼	101	101¼
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42	42	42
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
15 Ill Cen 4s 53	44½	44¼	44½
44 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	43⅞	44
64 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅞	45	45
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	54¼	54	54¼
2 Ill Cen Omnha 3s 51	43	43	43
59 Ic&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48	47¼	47½
59 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43½	43⅝
3 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	25	25	25
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	105⅛	105	105
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14½	14	14½
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	13¼	13	13
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
15 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 IT T&T 4½s 52	42	41⅜	41⅜
9 Int T&T 5s 55	44½	44¼	44¼
1 Jones & Laugh St3¼s81	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45¼	45	45¼
3 K C South 5s 50	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 K C South 3s 50	63¼	63	63
15 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
5 Kopers Co 3½s 61	103½	103½	103½
11 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	81	80	80
7 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	90	90	90
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79	79	79
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	80	80	80
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	75	75	75
9 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	75	74	75
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	61	61	61
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	48¾	47⅞	48¾
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37½	37⅜	37⅜
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34⅜	33¾	33¾
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	30¾	30¾	30¾
13 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55	54⅞	55
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97	97	97
1 Long Isl unif 4s 49	96	96	96
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	115	115	115
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
3 Lou&G 4½s 2003	97⅛	96¾	97⅛
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
14 L & N Pad&M 4s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Maine Cen 4s 45	83	83	83
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	51½	51½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	48¾	48¾	48¾
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	77	77	77
5 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105	104⅞	105
8 MidSpart&NW 4s 47	23⅝	23⅜	23
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	3½	3½	3½
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
75 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
54 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	36⅜	29⅝	29⅝
10 M-K-Tex Coal 5s 67	10½	10	10
29 M-K-T-4½s 78	25⅞	25¼	25⅜
85 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36½	35½	35¾
25 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24⅞	24	24
7 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
101 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27½	26¾	26¾
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	27½	27	27
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27¼	27¼	27¼
50 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27½	26¾	26¾
107 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¼	42¼	42¼
34 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	37	37
15 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	40	40
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 N Ymg RR 4s 45	62½	62½	62½
2 NEngTT 4½s 61B	122	122	122
4 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	105½	105½	105½
3 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	82	81	81
12 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	e74¾	75
9 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44¾	44¾	44¾
75 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59½	58⅛	58⅛
116 NYC 4½s 2013A	54¼	53⅛	53⅜
3 NYC cn 4s298	58	57½	58
7 NYC 3¾s 46	94½	94½	94½
75 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60½	59⅞	60
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	55¾	55⅜	55¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77¼	77¼	77¼
83 NYChod&StL 4½s 78	65	64¼	64¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107½	107½
9 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108¼	107¾	108¼
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	61½	61	61½
17 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55½	55½	55½
95 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	33¼	31⅝	32
5 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	49¾	49¾	49¾
160 NYNH&H 4½s 67	31	30	30
6 NYNH&H 4s 47	27¾	27¾	27¾
50 NYNH&H 4s 55	28¼	27⅝	27¾
19 NYNH&H 4s 56	28¼	27¾	27¾
7 NYNH&H 4s 57	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	26	26	26
46 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26¼	25½	25½
6 NYOH&H cv 3½s 56	26¼	25¾	25¾
1 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1½	1½	1½
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	106	106
6 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30½	30	30½
1 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 50	102⅛	102½	102⅛
10 Norf & W 4s 96	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜
10 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103¼	103¼
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
42 Nor Pac 4s 2047	67½	66½	66½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57¼	57	57
16 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
36 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 D	53½	52⅝	53
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42¼	42¼
8 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅞	107¾	107¾
10 Oklaho G&E 4s 48	102⅜	102⅜	102¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
9 Otis Steel 4½s 82A	85½	85	85½
5 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Pat T&T 3¼s 66C	108	108	108
20 Para Pict 4s 56	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Pen P&L 3½s 69	107½	107½	107½
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107½	107½
9 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108¼	107¾	108¼
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	61½	61	61½
17 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55½	55½	55½
95 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	33¼	31⅝	32
5 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	49¾	49¾	49¾
160 NYNH&H 4½s 67	31	30	30
6 NYNH&H 4s 47	27¾	27¾	27¾
50 NYNH&H 4s 55	28¼	27⅝	27¾
19 NYNH&H 4s 56	28¼	27¾	27¾
7 NYNH&H 4s 57	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	26	26	26
46 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26¼	25½	25½

Miami Hotel Rates Not Advancing —Furnished Apartments Cheaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Continuance of hotels' rates which have prevailed during the past three years and drastic cuts in rentals of furnished apartments are Greater Miami's answers to the winter vacationists' question: "Are prices going to rise out of reach in Miami this winter?"

Although there has been a substantial increase in hotel operation costs, the Greater Miami Hotel Association officially has declared that there will be no advance this winter or in the spring rates.

"We have written to 1,600 of the leading travel agents in the United States that rates have been stabilized at our hotels in Miami and have assured them that there will be no advances in the rates," Otto Fischer, President of the Greater Miami Hotel Association declared.

At the same time 500 members of the Greater Miami Apartment House Association unanimously pledged themselves to rent their furnished apartments on a weekly, bimonthly or monthly basis for the duration of the war. They agreed to begin rates as low as $21 weekly per couple in the better neighborhoods. Heretofore, apartments could be rented only for the season. These brought anywhere from $350 to $2,500 for four, five, or six months' periods.

Because so many winter tenants had requested short-term leases, due to defense activities in the North, S. G. Gilman, President of the Greater Miami Apartment House Association, said that he had appealed to all members of the Association to offer "carte blanche one, two, three, or four-week rentals or longer.

"We have agreed not to insist on customary season rentals. This is our contribution to national defense," Mr. Gilman said. "Thousands of winter visitors who in past years have been all-season guests, are unable to get away from their defense duties this year for more than two weeks at a time. We cannot penalize them. Everybody must co-operate. Our Association stands behind our pledge 100 per cent.

"In the Greater Miami area there are more than 2,500 apartment houses, accommodating more than 250,000 visitors. Tourists who heretofore have longingly looked upon some of these homes now are taking advantage of this offer, renting them for two weeks or longer," Mr. Gilman said.

Speaking further for the Greater Miami hotels, Mr. Fischer said that they are resolved to do their best by visitors and to the community.

"We wish to emphasize," he said, "the fact that there is absolutely no justification for reports being made that the hotels are filled to capacity and that hotel accommodations are difficult to obtain. Hotel accommodations are plentiful, rates are reasonable, and there are hotel accommodations to meet everyone's purse and circumstance," he declared.

Strong Anti-British 'Column' Reported In South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 22 (AP)—Existence of a "dangerous subversive movement" in the Union of South Africa was disclosed to the House of Assembly by Justice Minister Colin Steyn last night following the arrest of more than 300 Johannesburg policemen who belonged to an extremely nationalistic semi-military organization unsympathetic to the Government.

Mr. Steyn said illegal bomb factories were discovered and that bombs and other weapons were found in possession of many policemen detained in a swift roundup yesterday in Johannesburg, Capital of the Transvaal.

The organization, as described by Col. G. R. Baston, Commissioner of Federal Police, was the semi-military Osserwarbrandwag, an anti-British movement embracing extreme nationalism.

United States Navy Gives Romance a 'Break'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Romance got a break from the Navy.

Secretary Frank Knox has approved a new regulation permitting aviators of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves to marry immediately after completing their flight training.

Formerly these men, who are commissioned as ensigns or second lieutenants, depending on whether they are Navy or Marine fliers, were required to remain unmarried two years after they received their commissions.

The Navy also ruled that officers who have been discharged in the past because of the marriage ban could apply for reappointment.

The new regulations made no change in existing requirements that ensigns of the regular Navy and second lieutenants of the regular Marine Corps remain unmarried for two years after receiving their commissions.

Mrs. Roosevelt Named For Honorary Society

CHENEY, Wash. (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was nominated Jan. 20 for membership in the Kappa Delta Pi, national honorary educational fraternity.

Max Greene, President of the Eastern Washington College of Education Chapter, said: "While Mrs. Roosevelt is not actively engaged in educational work, the position she holds as Co-Chairman of the Civilian Defense Committee and the interest she has taken in the youth and education of this country led to our choosing her for this honor."

Liquor Store Barred By Virginia Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATOAKA, W. Va.—Matoaka is still "dry." The town had its second local option election on opening of a liquor store here and the "drys" polled 236 to 73 for the "wets."

Patriotic cards were distributed by the "drys" in their drive to defeat the "wets." One, bearing a defense stamp insignia, carried the inscription: "Vote for Defense Bonds! Not bottled in Bond."

Women Sought Soldiers' Mending, Got Truckload

FORT CUSTER, Mich., Jan. 22 (AP)—A group of Kalamazoo women have decided to bring their sewing baskets to Fort Custer each week to mend socks for a battalion of soldiers.

They said they had met together once a week for almost 20 years, but for the duration they plan to come to the fort each Tuesday and sew for the boys.

They asked for clothing to mend and one battalion responded with a whole truckload of goods needing minor repairs.

Ohio Governor Makes Heroine of Girl Collector

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22 (AP)—A young school girl, killed by an automobile as she collected waste paper for defense, was portrayed as a heroine today by Gov. John W. Bricker.

Mary Ann Covacs of Cleveland, he said, "died in the service of her country and she should be honored the same as a soldier who died on the battle field."

The Governor's sentiments were expressed to the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Covacs, in a telegram conveying "the sympathy of all the people of Ohio."

Knox Accepts Airplane Presented by N.Carolinians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox accepted a Grumman ambulance airplane yesterday which was purchased with funds given by 12,000 North Carolinians, the largest subscription having been $200. Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina told the Secretary it was the first time a State had presented an airplane to the Government.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

FOOD SALES ORGANIZATION interested in additional lines for Chicago territory; 25 years' food industry experience.
IRWIN R. TUCKER COMPANY
306 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listing of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 230 Comm. Ave.—Spacious 1-rm. furn. suites; kitchenettes, dinettes; suitable for 2 or 3; complete $55-$60; finest loc., refined atmosphere; hotel type entrance, latest modern appointments. E. Allen.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
2 and 3 apartments, furn. and unfurn.; every convenience. Phone Ronk. 8616.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Young woman to share attractive 2-room apartment. MRS. NIEBER, Tel. UN 4-0200 Tues. or Fri., Sat., Sun. evening.

OFFICES TO SHARE

AVAILABLE, a part of office or desk space; ground floor location; Kenmore Sq.; telephone and secretarial service. Ken 6477.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOM, board and companionship in home with quiet surroundings for elderly persons. Phone Arlington 0208-W (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Singles, $7-$8; doubles, $4-$6 per person; maid service; table tennis; block subways; references. GUILER CLUB. BO. 8-2203.

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive new guest-house; beautiful open surroundings; convenient to everything. Penn-Hall, 7336 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Lovely large, double room, desirable location. COL. 5-8664. MRS. SHANNON.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—home (N. Y. C.) with Christian Scientists for boy 11 and girl 13; good references requested. Room 1741, Wellington Hotel, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Comfortable country home; restricted; good food; low winter rates. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Cresco, Pa.

REST, study; good food; 3 baths, radiator each room; open all year; loving hospitality; $14. Booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking, reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

STAMFORD, CONN., 71 Grove St.—Family adults, Christian Scientists; share home congenial adults; reasonable; large rooms; private bath; references.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3623.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

Local Classified *(Continued)*

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG companion for reading and outdoor activity with young gentleman. Write giving references, age, salary. Address Box 747, Red Bank, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Worcester Christian Science church, preferably resident of Worcester. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box R-23, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Manufacturer of Beauty products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor has dignified opportunity for married woman or widow who has probably never worked before but now finds it necessary to have additional income. Right woman can build profitable clientele in own community. Commission. Write Box BC-100, S. 3-101, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Expert Domestic Help
Uniforms—Hosiery
15 Division Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2-3334

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

U. S. CITIZEN—experience Manager Orderliness, Department Store—Also shipping freight—also hotel office work. Available immediately. Reeves, 117 W. 75th St., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-6888.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY (Christian Scientist) desires position as companion; free to travel. Write Box E-1, Suite 1950, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CLEANING AND DYEING

BARNETT FRENCH CLEANER
We Call and Deliver—MO. 2-8320
2852 Broadway, Corner 111th Street, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

MILLINERY

LADIES — "Modette" Famous Sample Hats—Saves you 50% on your hat bills. Original models from America's leading designers. $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Modette Co., 55 W. 42nd (Room 1048), N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

BROOKLYN — EXCELLENT TUNING. $2.50; any distance; repairs reasonable; 27 years' experience—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ALFREDGE, 220 72 ST., BROOKLYN, SH. RD. 5-4723.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20 mile radius. Hardman, Peck & Company, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PI. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6855.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

UPHOLSTERING

3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed, relined, your premises; $10; guaranteed. Estimates on recovering. STILLMAN, PResident 2-3663, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This Is the LAST Week of
HOWLAND'S
88th Mill End Sale
Ends Saturday, January 24th
MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT CONN
Savings Accounts — Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

READ'S
CHINA—GLASS AND HOUSEWARES SALE
Ends Saturday

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Waterproof Watches
for
Men in the Service
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

Belle Davis
SALE STILL ON
New Dresses, New Prints, New Skirts, $3.95 Up.
34 East Putnam Avenue Tel. 5410

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH *(Continued)*

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Skates
Sleds, Skis and
Ski Equipment
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Electrical Repairs
and
Electrical Contracting
The
Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Helaine Hats CHARMING, PRACTICAL and SUITABLE
for SOUTHERN WEAR and selected for your own requirements
Imported Fringed Shawls for Evening
461 Farmington Avenue

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

"Who Was This Nazarene?"
by DR. ALBERT F. GILMORE
$2.75
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry
Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony St. Phone 1287

ADAM HATS
$3.35
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

Repairs on All Makes of Cars
Washing Polishing Lubricating
HAYTHORN MOTORS, Inc.
Dodge and Plymouth Agency
Telephone 3770 100 Main Street
AAA ALA

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at *Raphael's*
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Lovely Modes in Jersey, Wool, and Flannel, $7.95 up
For Daughters and Mothers
THEISS FROCKS
78 Center Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St
So. Norwalk 14 So Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7838 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 8-2168

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD CONN.

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — OIL BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
665 Atlantic Street Stamford 8-2189

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!
GREAT JANUARY SALE
Ends Saturday
January 24th at 6 P. M.

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We are headquarters for U. S. Bunting FLAGS
2 x 3 ft. to 8 x 12 ft.
Prices always right.

Winter days are ideal for selecting wallpapers for early spring decorating.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

See These Great Bargains!
P. N. Foundation Garments
now at a reduced price.
$5.00 from $7.50
The Miller & Peck Co.

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Large selections of skiing apparel for boys and men are now on display.

AMERICAN DINNERWARE
"Hemlock Pattern"
Service for 6 consists of 6 teacups, 6 saucers, 6 dinner plates, 6 sauce dishes, 1 platter, 1 vegetable dish—all 26 pieces for $3.39. Other sets ranging from $3.39 to $6.98.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
65 GRAND STREET

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY *(Continued)*

Why Do the Laundry?

Clothes won't dry if hung out in a blizzard. We return them partly dry or finished, as you desire.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

SPRING FLOWERS
Daffodils—Iris—Etc.
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

WHITNEY'S JANUARY SALES
offers Saving Opportunities in all departments
SHOP AND SAVE

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
Broadway at Madison Ave.
Our newly decorated and refurnished Trutype rooms await your inspection.

Union Central Life Insurance Co.
MYRTLE H. STEARNS
Special Representative
Annuities—Endowments
90 State St., Room 432
Phone 5-2451 or 3-6278

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy What You Need *NOW!*
Most stocks are complete and at prices that will protect your dollar. So a word to the wise will bring many customers to these mid-winter sales of clothing, accessories and household items
AT McLEAN'S

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

CLEARANCE SALE
Substantial Savings on Florsheim, Mansfield, Bostonian, Johnston & Murphy Shoes for Men.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

Half Yearly Sale
Fall and Winter Dresses
HANNAH CROWE
Sixty-Eight Chenango

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper $1.00
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd., W. Cor. Bronxville Rd.

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHUPE DRY CLEANING
Tailoring—Remodeling
Rugs, Furniture and Drapes
2220 Kensington Ave. Am. 0123

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

ELMIRA

The Best in Dry Cleaning
• NO ODOR • NO SHRINKAGE
• CLEAN • INDIVIDUALIZED
DE LUXE CLEANERS
453 W. WASHINGTON AVE. DIAL 4338

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

BEA'S TEA ROOM
Fountain Service
Fresh Fruit Ice Cream Sodas
Home-Cooked Food
Delicious Sandwiches
459 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 1001

SCHARF & COMPANY
January Clearance Sale
On All Fur Coats
Repairing and Remodeling
Reduced for This Month
518 CENTRAL AVE. CEDARHURST 8166

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Ave.
Independence 3-4400
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds
Paintings

Hawkinson Tread Your Old
TIRES
at
NORTH SHORE TIRE CORP.
Arthur S. Ritter, Pres.
Special Attention to Women Drivers
152-12 Northern Blvd. FL 9-2200

GRADUATION GIFTS
of Lasting Beauty
OTTO H. BOYSEN
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
UNITED STATES AND CANADA
37-24 Main Street FLushing 9-1414

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4448

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

NEW YORK

FLUSHING—College Point

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8361-2

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
125 South Main Street

ALL FUR COATS
Drastically Reduced for January Clearance
Remodeling and Repairing
WEISS
5 E. Merrick Road Tel. Free. 4405

SPITZLER'S
Tel. FREE. 458-W
34 and 36 W. Merrick Road
CORSETS, LINGERIE, DRESSES, UNIFORMS

Jan. 22nd, 23rd, 24th
3-Day Clearance Sale
ON
Coats . . . Suits . . . Dresses
AT
THE FASHION SHOP
67 South Main Street Freeport, L. I.

Mid-Winter Clearance
Men's Suits and O'Coats
at savings that are doubly impressive in this mounting market.
ESTAB. 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT, N. Y.

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
WINTER CLEARANCE
- on All Wool Mackinaws and Zipper Jackets
With and Without Hoods

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

L'Aiglon
DRESSES
Advanced Spring Styles
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK (Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

PHONE GREAT NECK 4482
ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
16 CUTTER MILL ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

STYLE ART DECORATORS
Reductions up to 50% on Re-Upholstering
Slip Covers—Custom made
Sofa and Chair—22.50
75 Main Street Hempstead 5539

Carol Green's
11th ANNIVERSARY SALE
Reductions up to 50%
Sportswear, Hosiery
Gloves, Bags, Lingerie
Corsets, Accessories
253 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead
80 S. Main Street, Freeport

-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
FOR *Quality Furniture*
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

TYDOL SERVICE STATION
HAM HAZELTON
Foreman Battery Booster
Charges your battery in 30 minutes
383 Front Street

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment
TELEPHONE HEMPSTEAD 2421

Meyer's
Bath Accessories—Closet Shop Gadgets
42 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Annual Winter Clearance Sale
ADELSON'S
Men's and Boys' Shop
739 Franklin Ave., Garden City 5399

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-6796 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Our 14th Annual
JANUARY FUR SALE
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Enna Jettick
$5 and $6
A Few at $6.50
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street HA. 9-9248

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507

HEADQUARTERS FOR
ARVIN HEATERS
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 18 months
Founded 1870
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

NU BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE
and Oils. Get our low prices on Tires—Batteries—Accessories
SUNOCO
2nd St. at Winsor Service
"Real Service"
Ph. 56895 712 E. 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Final Clearance
All Winter Fashions to Clear
NELSON'S OF JAMESTOWN

Clearance Sale
Buy Now and Save
BIGELOW'S Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
A huge assortment of nationally known merchandise at friendly prices with friendly service.
2866 DELAWARE AVENUE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD
RI. 1320

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 Delaware Avenue
Exclusive in Kenmore, Georgiana Dresses, 3.95 to 7.95.
Women's and half sizes.
Cottons and printed crepes.

Crossword Quiz Answers

		L	O	N	G	F	E	L	L	O	W	S
R		G	U	N		A		A	P	E		P
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	B	E	L	L	E	R	O	P	H	O	N	

yos

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Building)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
DE 9-960 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

SUNN UPHOLSTERING
WE'LL MAKE THEM LIKE NEW
LYNBROOK 195
Furniture Upholstered and Repaired
126 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook

LYNBROOK FLORIST
5 CORNERS LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Artistic Floral Designs and Wedding Decorations Our Specialty
Telephone Lynbrook 8639

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W Roy Halsey Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK N Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MANHASSET

PAUL A. NIELSON
Insurance Underwriter
Insurance and Nothing Else Since 1912
One Park Avenue, Manhasset, L. I.
Phone Manhasset 822

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810
Protect Your Right to Drive!
Insure with
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Our January Clearance offers many savings in Home Furnishings
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

***Forget* YOUR FUEL OIL!**
It's OUR job to remember to keep your tank filled, when you say, "OKAY! PUT ME ON YOUR FREE FUEL OIL AUTOMATIC DELIVERY SERVICE!"
Phone N. R. 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

LIEBMAN'S

Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Corner Main and Church Streets
New Rochelle, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR P. OLSEN. Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

MATTRESSES
Box Springs—Pillows—Made to Order—Renovated—Sterilized
Westchester County Bedding Co.
229 NORTH AVENUE
New Rochelle 2-1589—White Plains 3250

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx
Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS

Staten Island Upholstering Co.
430 Castleton Ave.
Phone Gib. 7-4194
Specializing in
UPHOLSTERING
of all kinds of furniture. Chairs made to order. Furniture repaired and polished.

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NEW YORK

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Esso
Lawrence Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY — TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
A PEL-MEL Flexible Oil Permanent Wave can easily be set in many fashions. You can go from one extreme to the other. Just the thing for the social season.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
Come in and browse around. We are well stocked on the things you may find are hard to get.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

NOW IT'S THE LAW
New York Financial Responsibility Law was effective Jan. 1, 1942. Insure your car now. We offer a strong stock company which has consistently paid a 20% dividend.
Merritt-Ramires, Inc.
101 Westchester Avenue
Tel. Port Chester 2434

February Furniture Sale
JOSEPH TUNICK & SONS, Inc.
103-105 NO. MAIN STREET

January **SALES**
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

You are the One who can "turn your house" into a home.
. . . and the Home Store is the place to begin.
Visit LUCKEY'S Mid-Winter FURNITURE SALE and see what values and ideas abound!
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

LOVELY FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
• Cut Flowers • Floral Designs
• Corsages • Flowering Plants
SALTFORD
18 CANNON STREET Phone 538
We Telegraph Flowers

BARDAVON
One week beginning Friday., Jan. 23
Richard Llewellyn's
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
"A superb picture."
—*The Christian Science Monitor*

STRATFORD
4 Days Beg. SUN., Jan. 25
"ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN"
Fredric March—Martha Scott

Our Delicious Cakes • Pies • Pastries • Buns • Rolls • Etc. Are Baked Right in Our Own Store.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
260 Main Street Phone 3503

Every Purchase Counts,
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
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Hosiery *Gloves*
Lingerie *Sportswear*
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We Specialize in Home
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of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Phone 2-8121

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
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Famous From Coast to Coast
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P. J. Fibison
Tailors Cleaners
1329 South Salina St. Tel. 6-3610
Opp. Sears

BELL BROTHERS
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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

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MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
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Just Back of First Citizens Bank

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Now's the time to do your "stocking up" for the future . . . while Empsall's still has a complete stock of silk stockings in three favorite makes . . . Artcraft, Archer and I. Miller Beautiful Hose.
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
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Highest CASH Price for Your
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We need 500 cars—all makes and models
Visit our nearest show place
NEW ROCHELLE LIBERAL AUTO MART, 284 Main St., opp. Howard Johnson
PELHAM PARKWAY AUTO SALES at Boston Post Road
WHITE PLAINS WHITE PLAINS AUTO SALES 80-90 Westchester Avenue

Most of your household needs can be had at
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Surplus Stocks of "Famous Shoes by Famous Makers"
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Tel. White Plains 332

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"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
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"All Furs Drastically Reduced" at
Projansky's
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Westchester's Newest, Finest and Largest Food Center . . .
LUCKY BOY
• *Variety* • *Price* • *Value*
Do all your food buying at 35 West Post Rd., White Plains

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Norway recalls the Sagas of the Norwegian Kings and the passing of Snorre Sturlason, poet and statesman of the early thirteenth century, by a new issue of stamps. The designs on the stamps picture scenes from the "Sagas of the Norwegian Kings," an historic edition by Snorri, and each stamp bears the name "Snorre Sturlason." On the 10-öre., green, is pictured a scene from the Dream of Queen Ragnhil; on the 15ö., dark brown, is pictured a company of archers and in the foreground is shown an example of the ease with which the King bends his bow; on the 30ö., blue, is shown the wedding procession of St. Olaf with an escort of Viking ships; on the 50ö., purple-violet, is pictured a company of mail-clad spearsmen passing through the portals of a passageway followed by torch bearers; on the 60ö., blue-green, are shown two knights crossing a battlefield and on the 200. is a picture of Snorre Sturlason. Iceland also has released three stamps commemorating the seven hundredth anniversary of the passing on of Snorre, who wrote not only of the history of Norway, but also of Iceland. The design of the Icelandic stamps shows a picture of the statue of Snorre by the Norwegian sculptor, Vigeland. The statue is still in Norway. It is a national gift to Iceland and will eventually be erected in Reykholt, the home of the poet. In this set of stamps from Iceland are the 25-aur, red; 50a., blue, and 1-krone, olive.

Norway records its history in stamps.

Stamps From Other Lands

Colombia — The 20-centavos value stamp in grayish-black color has just been added to the current set of stamps. The design carries a portrait of Garcia Rovira, a general under Simon Bolivar in the struggle for freedom against Spanish rule.

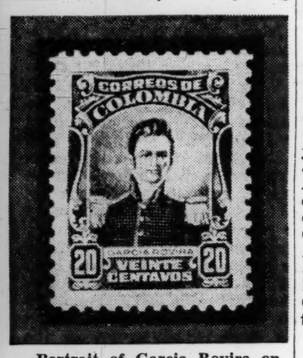
Dominican Republic—A set of two stamps will soon be released commemorating the founding of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs by the Government 75 years ago. The values and colors are 3-centavos, blue and 15c., purple.

Ecuador—The word "Oficial" has been overprinted in black on the 5-sucres value of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition series, converting it into a special stamp for official use.

Mexico—A series of six stamps has been issued to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city of Merida.

United States

For those collectors who enjoy covers from Army Post Offices the fact that new Army Post Offices will be added to the present list during 1942 will give them a wider field in their study of the subject and collecting activities. On Jan. 1 San Francisco added the A. P. O. No. 501, and the American Base Force A. P. O. 909 was opened and closed the same day. On Jan. 12 the Merced (Calif.) Army Air Base Branch opened, on Jan. 16 the Lemoore Army Air Base Branch, and on March 1 the Camp Chaffee Branch is scheduled to be opened at Fort Smith, Ark.



Portrait of Garcia Rovira on Colombian issue.

Profits by Waiting

Cannily, W. T. Waite, of Broadus, Mont., offered to sell the alfalfa seed straw from his ranch for $100. The prospective buyer turned him down, but agreed to do the threshing.

Waite is happy about the whole business. Another buyer offered him $1,000 for the seed a few days later.—Grit.

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster II

(Can you identify the individual described in the brief biography? If you succeed, after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

It has been said that Englishmen possess a rather drab or scanty sense of humor. Perhaps, in certain cases, that is true. But there was one, Sir William, who wrote what even so serious a tome as the Encyclopaedia Britannica is pleased to call "excellent comic verse" with "humorous illustrations, the work of his own pen"—over the signature of "Bab." These were collected and published under the title, "Bab Ballads."

(Score—100)

This famous English humorist and playwright was the son of a popular novelist. He was, for a time, a clerk in the education department of the privy council, entered the Inner Temple and was called to the bar in 1864. Later he was a captain in a regiment of volunteers and secured an appointment as Magistrate for Middlesex.

(Score—75)

But neither his verses as "Bab" nor his practice of law nor his military career brought him the fame and fortune that were his after he met Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, for whose series of light operas, which have never been surpassed in popularity, this man wrote the words.

(Score—25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on this Page).

Planes of The U.S. Navy

War in the Pacific has sent into action the world's fastest, hardest-hitting naval aircraft.

Military secrecy naturally restricts information on the whereabouts or disposition of any type of aircraft. However, for the guidance of the public, the Aviation News Committee lists the following combat planes of the United States naval forces:

Fighters

Brewster Buffalo, Grumman Wildcat, Vought-Sikorsky Corsair.

Scout (Dive) Bombers

Brewster Buccaneer, Curtiss Helldiver, Douglas Dauntless, Vought-Sikorsky Vindicator.

Patrol Bombers

Martin Mariner, Consolidated Catalina, Consolidated Coronado.

Torpedo Bombers

Douglas Devastator, Grumman Avenger.

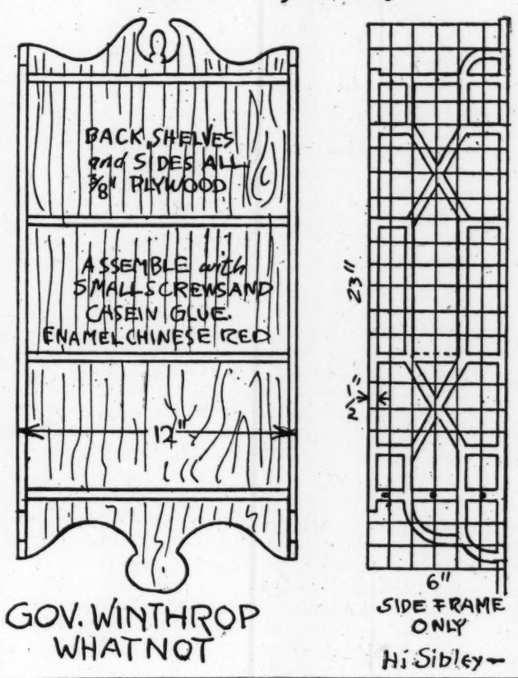
Observation Scouts

Curtiss Seagull, Vought-Sikorsky Kingfisher.

Daily Quotation

HEAR all men's counsel, but reserve thy judgment.—SHAKESPEARE.

Make It Yourself



In Lighter Vein

Remember This One?

"What is the difference between a jeweler and a jailer?"

"I don't know. What is it?"

"One sells watches and the other watches cells."

Gentle Reminder

Mistress (during cleaning): "Be careful with those books, Jane. Some of them go back to George I."

Maid: "Yes, and some of them ought to go back to the village library, ma'am!"—Exchange.

Carrying It Further

A reformer was watching a trench being dug by modern machine methods. He said to the superintendent:

"This machine has taken jobs from scores of men. Why don't you scrap that machine and put one hundred men in that ditch with shovels?"

The superintendent promptly retorted: "Oh, better still, why not put a thousand men in there with teaspoons!"—Exchange.

Daily Anecdote

Fair Enough!

Winston Churchill, through his exploits as a war correspondent, was already quite famous when he entered politics. Consequently there was a large public curious not only to hear his speeches but to glimpse the brave and resourceful writer as well.

The future Prime Minister was attending a meeting to further his candidacy for a seat in Parliament, when some spectators in the rear of the hall began to call out, "Where's Churchill? We want to see Churchill!"

"Stand on a chair so they can see you!" shouted a man down front.

"Certainly," replied Churchill with a laugh, "so long as you intend to provide me with a seat."

Yes, he was elected.

Answer to WHO IS THIS? Sir William Schwenk Gilbert.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes the Rings or Halos Around the Sun and Moon?

White and colored rings of various diameters about the sun or the moon, and sun dogs and moon dogs (mock suns and moons), are more or less common and familiar sights. These phenomena have been popularly considered as weather signs and portents ever since the days of the Chaldeans.

Luminous rings may be divided into two general classes: coronas and halos. A **corona** results when light from the sun or moon shines through a thin cloud of water droplets, the light which passes **between** the droplets being diffracted, with the result that the light source is surrounded by one or more partial or complete small rings more or less distinctly colored. When colored, the hues are arranged in prismatic sequence, the red farthest from the luminary.

However, when the light from the sun or moon passes through a cloud made up of ice crystals, the light which passes **through** the crystals is refracted, producing a class of optical meteors known as **halos.**

Halos commonly take the form of large circles, 22° or 46° in radius. All halos that show color differ from coronas in the order of the colors, for the red is next to the luminary. Other arcs of white light sometimes appear at the same time as the halos in various parts of the sky by reflection.

Whenever the air contains great numbers of hexagonal snow crystals with their sides vertical, two colored bright spots appear, one to the right and the other to the left and at the same altitude as the luminary. When formed by the sun, the bright spots are called parhelia (sun dogs or mock suns), and when formed by the moon, they are called paraselenae.

The distance of the sun dogs to the right and left of the sun coincides with the 22-degree halo when the sun is near the horizon, and their distance from the sun increases with the height of the sun above the horizon.

The colors of the parhelia (sin-

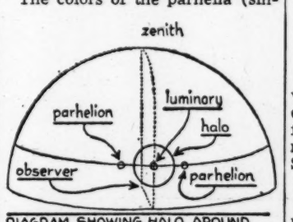


DIAGRAM SHOWING HALO AROUND SUN AND "MOCK SUNS" (PARHELIA)

gular, parhelion) are arranged prismatically, the red nearest the sun. Sometimes a white band of light is formed which stretches out horizontally from each sun dog. This band is called the tail of the parhelion.—W. P. Keasbey.

Smallest Daily Conserves

In the interest of national defense, the world's smallest daily newspaper has given up another half-inch to conserve paper.

The Tryon (N. C.) Daily Bulletin was established Jan. 31, 1928, and is now in its fourteenth volume. Editor Seth Vining recently reasoned that, even the smallest newspaper could do its bit, so he decided to reduce the size of his

Editor Vining Checks Proof

paper which now measures 5 by 8½ inches.

The paper is printed in the resort center of North Carolina's well-known thermal belt, where frost is practically unknown, although Tryon is located in the mountainous section of the state.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The kids who were whittling model planes only yesterday, to the great confusion of the tidy householder, are now flying real ones for Uncle Sam, and all is forgiven.

Ryan in Boston Herald: The report that there is plenty of rubber in the common dandelion stirs our patriotic impulse. Come spring, we'll gladly give a free hand to anyone who wants to make an all-out war effort on our front lawn.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helping Hands

Milwaukee

Pansy was a bright, cheerful and efficient Negro woman who averaged a week's pay by doing housework for several families. In each place she worked from several hours to a half a day. By reason of her kindly nature and faithfulness she endeared herself to these many households. Came a day when it was announced that she could not attend to her duties for several weeks. Due to the fact that the woman had responsibilities, it was not a pleasant prospect, the loss of her wages and what was more, the possible loss of at least some of her jobs. One day another Negro woman, doing similar work, was asked about Pansy. She replied: "Don't you worry about her. She will have her jobs back and, what is more, her employers are performing the duties usually done by Pansy. So she will have her work and her usual wages, just as if nothing had happened."

And thus it was that when Pansy returned to work she found things just about where she left off, and she was given her regular wages for the time she was absent. She is, if anything, more devoted than ever to her duties; she seems to take just a bit more of pride in her work.

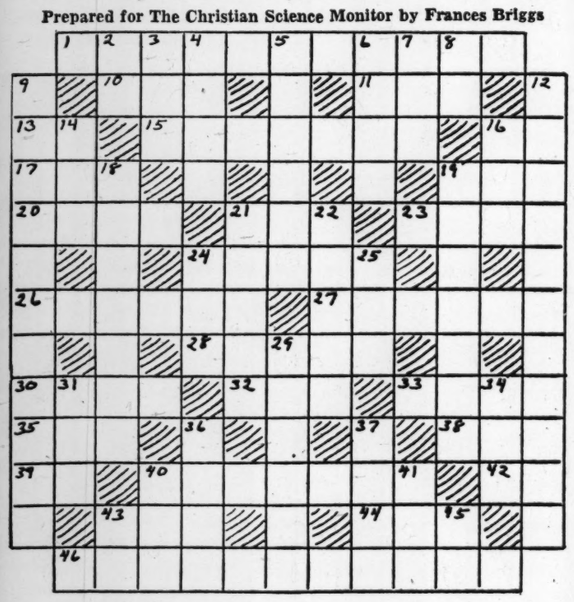
In these stirring times many outstanding acts of heroism, kindness, and cooperation are being enacted throughout the world. The purpose of this column is to record such worth-while events. Readers have a cordial invitation to submit contributions. All original material will be paid for at regular space rates.

A Verse for Today . . .

My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go: my heart shall not reproach me so long as I live. —JOB. 27:6

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In whose poem are Alice, Allegra, and Edith mentioned?
10—If someone gave you a blunderbuss, it would be what?
11—What is an immense Hawaiian herb?
13—What is symbol for silver?
15—What are little towers?
16—Shilling (abbr.).
17—Female of the elephant is what?
19—What is a food eaten by native Hawaiians?
20—Simple Simon went a-hunting for what animal?
21—What prefix denotes "amiss"?
23—What is object used in game of squash rackets?
24—An ogdoad is a set of how many?
26—Fools rush in, where who fear to tread?
27—What is a variety of rabbit?
28—What nocturnal mammal is allied to the monkeys?
30—Separate particular in an account is what?
32—Rodent.
33—What prefix signifies "opposite"?
35—Whom did Napoleon call "Bravest of the brave"?
38—What is a river of eastern France?
39—What creature is mentioned in legend of Paul Bunyan?
40—Who had box of blessings from which all but hope escaped?
42—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
43—Peltry is what?
44—What is a snake of Egypt?
46—Who was a Corinthian hero of Greek mythology?

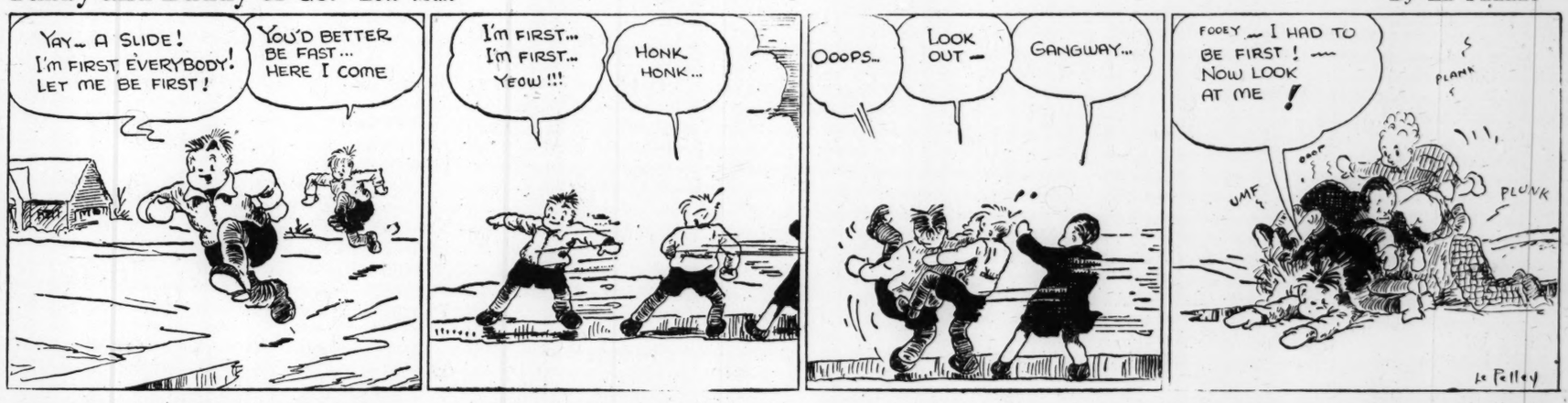
Down

2—Who was a king of Bashan?
3—What is the fruit of certain trees?
4—What are African antelopes?
5—What is any of numerous insects?
6—What is one of strips of wood used to support plaster?
7—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
8—You and I.
9—What Russian composer was born in 1873?
12—What islands were named after King Philip II, of Spain?
14—What is a common gazelle of Tibet?
16—What coin is so called for the radiant sun which is its device?
18—Who is owner of Chicago Cubs, National League baseball club?
19—Who was wife of Antigonus in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"?
21—Euclio is what in Plautus's comedy?
22—What would a stentor be able to do well?
24—What is an old cloth measure?
25—Sailor.
29—Root of what Eurasian herb is used in dyeing?
31—What is largest State of U. S. (abbr.)?
34—An end piece is what?
36—What is first name of Sandburg, American poet?
37—What is a device for ensnaring?
40—What is name of an identified Old Testament people?
41—What is a kind of tree?
43—Symbol for iron is what?
45—What Italian river was once called the Eridanus?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Low Man*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Just Time to Sniff and Run!*

By RODGERS

The thing I've enjoyed the most on our trip so far has been the overnight stops we've made!
At each tourist cabin I'm sure to find a new friend or two!
SNIFF
SNIFF
SNIFF
But, shucks, there are always so many sniffs to exchange and notes to compare—
That, just as we get down to some real serious tail wagging it's time to say good-by!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Photo Finish*

By THE HAGERS

SAID BILL, "THIS LOG ACROSS OUR BOW WE'LL HAVE TO TURN DOWN STREAM. BUT HOW?"
I QUACKED, "LET'S ROLL IT! THAT'S ONE WAY. LOGROLLING IS GREAT FUN, THEY SAY."
"YOU'LL BE THE FIRST TO FALL," CRIED BILL. "OH, NO I WON'T," I QUACKED. "YOU WILL."
BILL ROLLED ONE WAY, AND I REVERSED. WE BOTH FELL OFF. BUT WHO WAS FIRST?
Ha Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Success at Rio

Exactly what was said in Dr. Aranha's office may never be known. There is an unwritten law among diplomats that "statesmen never tell." Curiosity about this meeting of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and the United States is heightened by the sudden about-face it produced in the Argentine delegation. Only a few hours earlier Argentina's Acting President, Dr. Castillo, had stated flatly at a press conference in Buenos Aires that his Government would not break off relations with the Axis.

Under the tactful but tenacious auspices of the Brazilian Foreign Minister a consultation was held at which several important points may well have been stressed with new meaning for Argentina. One of these must have been the fact that pressure for a break with the Axis was not coming from the United States alone but even more directly from most of the other American republics.

Another potent argument was doubtless found in the economic proposals suddenly put forward by United States officials to set up a hemispheric plan for war production. Some of these proposals would affect South American finances and business relations deeply and even permanently. If they were accepted by many South American countries—and the advantages to these countries make acceptance a foregone conclusion—the few States choosing to remain outside the new American anti-Axis front would suffer not only from political but economic isolation.

Rewording of the formula for a unanimous break with the Axis doubtless eased the position of Argentina's Foreign Minister, Dr. Ruiz Guinazu, as well as that of Dr. Castillo. Severance of relations with the Nazi world colossus has now been made dependent on ratification of the agreement by the legislatures of such South American States as feel this to be required by their Constitutions. Thus Dr. Ruiz Guinazu can return to his homeland with this "gift" to the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, one it will probably accept with alacrity. In the past there has been no little friction between Dr. Castillo's administration and the congress of Argentina, which is reported to be decidedly pro-American and pro-British.

Before the conference is over, Dr. Ruiz Guinazu may also have acquired for Argentina the prestige accruing from a settlement of the Ecuador-Peru boundary dispute, which is expected soon. Whether the statesmen in Dr. Aranha's office said anything about this settlement must be a matter for something deeper than curiosity among Ecuadorians.

It is plain enough that the unanimous agreement at Rio is going to cost the United States something. That fact is written into the war production plan which even envisages a stabilization of all New World currencies, for which the United States has the chief available resources. But this does not mean that most South American Governments, and the majority of peoples in all South American countries, were not ready and even eager for the anti-Axis step now taken.

Rio had as its object not only a formidable American front against the Axis; it sought also the preservation and further development of inter-American unity along lines of increased security, opportunity and freedom for all peoples. The results show much accomplished toward this end, and new promises unfolding.

Mozhaisk

Two weeks ago the Russians were saying that 100,000 Germans were "trapped" by counter-offensives which had narrowed to thirty-five miles the Mozhaisk salient. On the map it appeared that the Nazis could get out of Mozhaisk when they wanted to, since it lies on a rail line running directly back to Smolensk. On the map it appeared that they would only be straightening their line by retiring from this spearhead. Now there is evidence that the Germans were in danger of being cut off because they did not intend to withdraw.

Several things which do not show on the map are disclosed by the Russian reports following their reoccupation of this anchor point on the Moscow front. They report that Mozhaisk had been ringed by trenches and other fortifications and was provisioned as if for a siege. While Moscow is not saying that 100,000 men were captured, it claims that Mozhaisk marked the Nazis' winter line and that they will not be able to form another one at Vyasma. Wooded country and heavy snow make a rear-guard tank action unlikely.

The Russians apparently are encouraged by the conviction that they have ousted the Germans from a key point they were under orders to hold. Whether Mozhaisk is as decisive as they believe only time will tell. The Russians in two months of their counter-offensive won back less than half the territory the Nazis took in the same time.

The Germans still hold nine-tenths of their conquests in Russia, and there is every reason to believe that they can hold at some fixed point and will launch a vast new drive when spring comes. Apparently Washington and London are convinced that they must give the Russians every possible aid in preparation for that time, while Berlin is counting on the Russians using up their men and machines. Mozhaisk, welcome as it is, furnishes no ground for complacency.

Why Not Take Them Up?

The Office of Production Management received really a rather overwhelming response from the whisky distillers of the United States. When it asked that they change 60 per cent of their capacity over to production of industrial alcohol for explosives, a committee for the industry came back with a proposal that the distilleries cease production of beverage alcohol and devote 100 per cent of their capacity to the defense product.

That was more than a week ago and the OPM still is apparently speechless. Very possibly the distillers decided it would be easier to keep the competitive situation in the industry straight if everybody stopped producing at once than if some were still putting liquor into bond while others were making war goods. Anyway, they say they have five years' supply in storage; so the offer is by no means an acceptance of war-time prohibition, though it may be designed to head it off. Complete change-over to industrial alcohol, it is said, would release about 1,000,000 tons of sugar otherwise marked for conversion into intoxicants.

It would seem that the least the Government could do would be to take the distillers up on their proposition.

Designed for Action

At last the United States has a straight-line organization to get war production. The new set-up of offices under Donald Nelson's War Production Board has the directness of authority and responsibility which should show results.

The displacement of the Office of Production Management with this streamlined ministry of supply marks the first time within recent memory that a change in Government structure has taken the direction of more simplified administration instead of adding complications to the structure. More reorganization should be carried out along the same line.

The beauty of the new arrangement is that each man has a job to do, the means of doing it, and the obligation to see that it is done. The men chosen for heads of divisions have proved themselves in business or in the Government. "Debating societies are out," says Mr. Nelson. "We are going to have action."

This implies that there will be no more double-headed control, as in the attempted division of OPM authority between William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman. It signifies no place for the "industry councils" which C. I. O. under its president, Philip Murray, has eagerly urged. These would have set up joint boards representing management and labor to administer each industry and the total armament effort of the United States.

The men in charge of the various divisions—purchases, materials, production, industry operation, labor, civilian supply, and automobile industry conversion—will have the benefit of consultation with representatives of management and of labor. But they will take these views as recommendations and make up their minds on the basis of what is needed for the Government. Some of the inclinations of management and ambitions of labor will have to be subordinated to the military requirements of the Nation.

Public sentiment will support the Nelson board in giving orders to industry on this basis.

The war budget figures begin to look like the score of an extra-inning game—but one that will not be called on account of darkness.

Up New England way the snow is welcome. They don't have to buy rubber tires for pungs—sleighs to you.

Imperialism Under Pressure

The disconcerting speed of the Japanese advances in the Philippines, Malaya, and the East Indies is due in great part to lack of adequate defensive preparation. But it also reveals the clay feet of imperialism. A people that has long been under foreign tutelage, even if that tutelage be benevolent, is not as well prepared for self-defense as a people that has been standing, however awkwardly, on its own feet.

There had been a rather general belief that if Japan could not conquer China, poorly equipped for modern war, any Japanese attack on the colonial possessions of such Western Powers as America, Great Britain and The Netherlands would certainly end in defeat. But this reasoning overlooked two important factors on the far-flung Oriental front—manpower and distance. It also overlooked the tremendous appeal of nationalist feeling, the sense of defending one's own country.

China, like the Soviet Union, was not a democracy in any reasonable sense of that term. But the Chinese, like the Russians, rallied resolutely to fight a foreign invader. The Chinese realized that the war was up to them. There was no overseas "sahib" to look to for aid.

Imperialism is almost always unfavorable to the development of means of defense, in the shape of the heavy industries that must turn out the tools of modern warfare. The Americans in the Philippines, the British in Malaya, the Dutch in the East Indies have no big iron and steel works or chemical plants which can be converted to the output of munitions. They must rely on pre-war stocks and on new supplies that must be brought over long and sometimes hazardous sea routes. Imperialism tends to keep the subject countries as producers of raw materials and to discourage large industrial development.

It is a sobering reflection that there are almost as many inhabitants in the Dutch East Indies as there are in Japan. If their educational, political, and industrial progress equalled that of the Japanese, there would be little possibility of a Japanese invasion. Indeed, observers are now saying that Java, where many natives have enjoyed large opportunities, will prove difficult, if not impossible, to conquer.

Does all this suggest that imperialism, in its old-fashioned form, may well be one of the unlamented casualties of the present war? The best imperialism of the past has bestowed much good. It is far superior to Axis slavery. But that threat is forcing it to higher ground.

Mirror of World Opinion

They Thought of Others First

For seven days a ship's boat, filled with survivors from a torpedoed ship, had been tossing on the Atlantic when, in the dusk, the haggard sailors sighted a convoy passing three miles away. Frozen, hungry men looked at the long lines of ships with sunken eyes in which hope had been reborn. One of them raised a husky cheer. In an hour they would be snug and safe.

An able seaman fumbled with a flare, his cold and trembling fingers hardly able to hold it. Then he paused and looked at his mates. They all knew what he was thinking. These flares were visible for miles and if an enemy submarine was lurking in the vicinity the position of the convoy would be betrayed instantly.

"Bit risky, ain't it?" said the seaman, and the others nodded assent. He slowly put the flare down and got out his pocket flash lamp. Several of the men followed suit and for a while there was silence in the boat while desperate signals were flashed across the waste of waters.

There was no acknowledgment, and slowly the dimly-seen shapes passed out of sight, leaving behind them the unseen boat tossing forlornly in the vast gray sea.

For a few minutes after the last hull had disappeared no one said a word, then the mate spoke through cracked lips:

"Best make snug for the night, men."

Nothing more was said. All of them realized that they had sacrificed what was probably their last hope of safety, but they were not grousing.

Darkness fell and another slow hour passed. Then the look-out, straining his eyes through the gloom, gave a shout. The men huddled in the bottom of the boat lifted their heads weakly to see a light shining through the blackness. A British warship had seen their signals.—*Bulletins from Britain.*

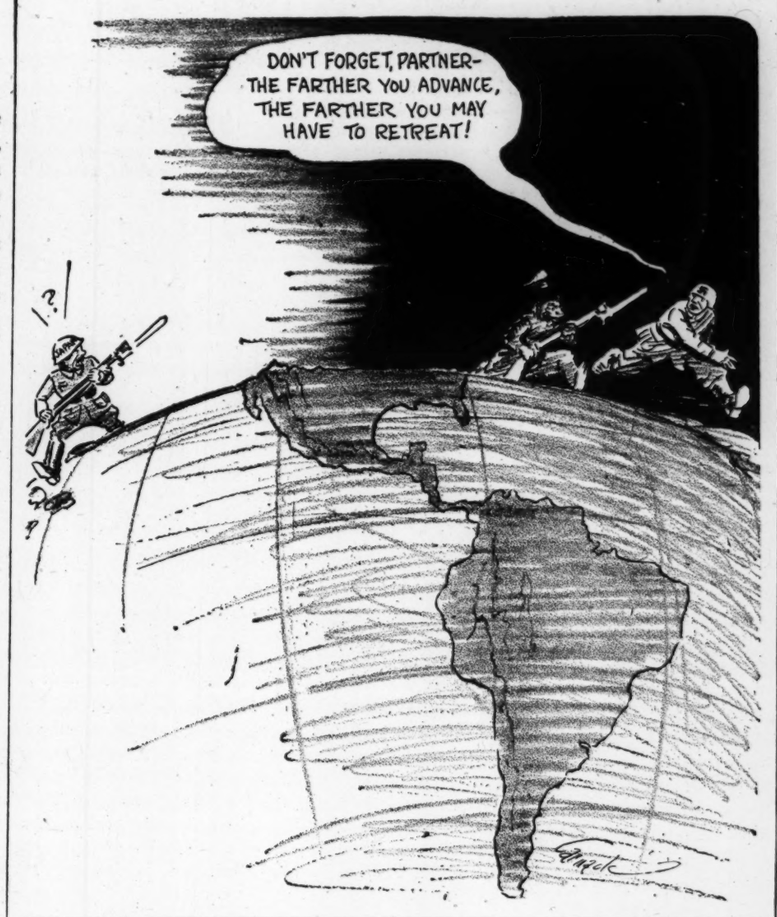
Yes—Happy New Year!

How much happiness can any honest and kind-hearted American enjoy during the next twelve months?

If happiness consists in being safe while others are in danger, and in being comfortable while others sweat and suffer, we as a nation have lost it for the duration. . . .

The happiness for which we have a right to wish today is not the absence of discomfort, danger and sorrow. We may live hard and dangerously, and even sorrowfully, and still have a kind of happiness. For the true happiness is a positive thing. It is courage. It is faith. Faith that the good in life outweighs and will always outweigh the evil. Faith in humanity, in human rights, in human goodness. Only those who have a hope and vision of happiness for all humanity can have it for themselves.—*New York Times.*

The Voice of Experience



A Hundred Years Ago

On January 22, 1842, Charles Dickens stepped ashore at Boston, from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Britannia, on the first of his two visits to the United States. His popularity in America had grown more rapidly than in England. The weekly installments of "The Old Curiosity Shop" had been snatched from the boats as soon as they docked, so eager had the public been to pursue the adventures of "Little Nell." Her untimely decease had been almost as tragic an occurrence in American households as the loss of a living child. One of the outstanding achievements of Dickens has been his ability to produce characters which, even to this day, are talked about as if they were actual persons going to and fro in the world.

Dickens was a keen observer, and his "American Notes" are a credit to the trade of journalism, to which he was early apprenticed. If he annoyed some Americans by his frankness in criticism, he was, it should be stated, always ready to give generous credit where credit was due. His most violent attack was on slavery, and that, of course, had been abolished by the time he made his second visit, in 1867. His severity in dealing with a particularly obnoxious habit, noticeable as he traveled south and west, would simply have received the support of any self-respecting American on the same route. The cause of that, too, has disappeared. He journeyed in frontier days and encountered all types of frontiersmen.

The justice of his comment is to be noted in his account of Englishmen he met, "traveling on their own affairs" in America. He found their "insolent conceit and cool assumption of superiority, quite monstrous to behold," and would, he declared, have cheerfully submitted to a reasonable fine if he could "have given any other country in the whole world, the honor of claiming them for its children."

* * *

Dickens had only the highest praise for charitable institutions and asylums in Massachusetts. The working conditions of Lowell factory girls impressed him deeply. He pointed out in his "Notes" that in July, 1841, no fewer than 978 of the mill girls were depositors in the Lowell Savings Bank. "Are we quite sure," he asked, "that we in England have not formed our ideas of the 'station' of working people, from accustoming ourselves to the contemplation of that class as they are, and not as they might be?" and added: "I know no station which has a right to monopolize the means of mutual instruction, improvement, and rational entertainments; or which has ever continued to be a station very long, after seeking to do so."

He found, he reported, the utmost courtesy in all public establishments in America, remarking, "Most of our Departments are susceptible of considerable improvement in this respect."

It is worth noting that whenever Dickens adopted the role of reformer, whether in the matter of American slavery, or in that of tyranny and cruelty in English schools and workhouses, he never became subversive, hateful or bitter. He uncovered hypocrisy while at the same time preserving a mellow flavor in his writing and a tolerance with human frailty. He could bring about correction of bad conditions without destroying ideals. Amid domestic inharmony he could give the world the most attractive scenes of happy family life. He was sufficiently master of his pen to keep his characters untouched by his personal suffering. That is why they are immortal, and so complete that even today, when the conditions they represented no longer exist, people on both sides of the Atlantic speak of them as if they were living persons rather than inventions to be found in books.

* * *

I remember a few years ago Prof. William Lyon Phelps told me how he and Sir James Barrie, with whom he was very friendly, used to step onto the little balcony in Adelphi Terrace and point out joyously the spot in front of the "Golden Cross," where the Pickwickians started on their famous journey. "Galsworthy told me," said Professor Phelps, "that he thought Dickens the greatest of English novelists. Barrie said he is next to Shakespeare in creative power. I think so myself." And Santayana, he continued, had told him that while in England during the first World War, the only author he could read just then was Dickens. There never was, he went on, a better illustration of the mystery of genius, for the father and mother of Dickens knew very little; and if there is anything at all in the theory of heredity, then Dickens should have "lived and died in total obscurity."

English friends, much at home during evenings of blackout, have written saying they are rereading Dickens and enjoying him as much as when they first made his acquaintance. The mere mention of the name brings trooping from the corners of memory all the quaint figures and faces and wigs and hoop skirts and bonnets and fancy cravats suggestive of the drawings of Cruickshank or Seymour or "Phiz."

All over the United States this year the various branches of the Dickens Fellowship are studying the "American Notes" and dramatizing, for their own entertainment, some of the incidents described therein.

PEARL STRACHAN

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Municipal Freedom

No immunities are so ill-protected from the encroachments of the supreme power as those of municipal bodies in general: they are unable to struggle, single-handed, against a strong or an enterprising government, and they cannot defend their cause with success unless it be identified with the customs of the nation and supported by public opinion. . . .

Municipal freedom eludes the exertions of man; it is rarely created; but it is, as it were, secretly and spontaneously engendered in the midst of a semi-barbarous state of society. The constant action of the laws and the national habits, peculiar circumstances, and above all, time, may consolidate it; but there is certainly no nation on the continent of Europe which has experienced its advantages. Nevertheless local assemblies of citizens constitute the strength of free nations.

Municipal institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they bring it within the people's reach, they teach men how to use and how to enjoy it. A nation may establish a system of free government, but without the spirit of municipal institutions it cannot have the spirit of liberty.—From "Democracy in America," by ALEXIS DETOCQUEVILLE (1838).

The Wide Horizon

General Hamilton's Warning

By William Henry Chamberlin

Singapore was the strongest British air base in the Orient—in 1936—and maneuvers of Imperial land, air, and sea forces—drawn from places so far apart as Hong Kong, India, and Iraq—held shortly after my visit in that year were accompanied by a verdict that Singapore could be pronounced reasonably safe against attack. In retrospect I have sometimes wondered whether the building of the Singapore base did not create a kind of Maginot-mindedness both in Great Britain and in the British Far Eastern possessions. Obviously Britain has not equipped the airdromes there with planes enough to maintain air superiority.

Singapore is an admirable piece of naval construction, as the forts of the Maginot Line were models of military engineering. But experience indicates that it is unwise to put all one's strategic hopes in one basket. About the time I visited Singapore one of the most brilliant and clear-sighted British Generals, Sir Ian Hamilton, was sounding a note of warning, little heeded at the time:

"The road of the Emperor of Japan is clearly marked—Hankow, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bhamo, Assam, Bengal. Nothing less than Europe can definitely hold up that army. . . . A land army can lay siege to and capture Singapore, exactly as Port Arthur was captured."

Sir Ian is one of the few military prophets who, in this case at least, achieved a high level of accuracy. Certainly at the time of my visit, and apparently much later, Singapore was thinking almost exclusively in terms of sea and air attack. The Malayan jungle was considered a bulwark. But there are jungles in Formosa and Hainan Island, and the Japanese seem to have launched their Malayan offensive with troops well trained in jungle conditions.

* * *

Singapore at this moment is face to face with the crisis that seemed very far away during my sweltering Christmas visit. And it must improvise defense against an element of danger that was scarcely envisaged when the base was built: overland attack.

I went there from Manila on a German freighter and that trip required five days—a useful reminder of the distances involved in the present Far Eastern conflict.

My chief purpose in visiting Singapore was to see the important new link in Empire defense which was represented by the naval base, then nearing completion.

Singapore Island, which is about twenty-seven miles long and fourteen miles wide, is separated from the southern tip of the elongated Malay Peninsula by the narrow Strait of Johore; and it is on this Strait that the main installations of the base are tucked away, relatively safe from sea attack (the entrance to the Strait of Johore is commanded by long-range shore batteries at the town of Changi), but definitely exposed if the Japanese overland advance should carry them all the way to the Strait of Johore.

The two most impressive features of the base are the enormous graving dock, 1,000 feet long and 130 feet wide, completely surrounded by concrete walls and deep enough to handle any ship afloat. There is also a huge floating dock, third largest in the world, which had to be towed there in parts.

What had formerly been a mangrove jungle swamp had been cleared and was dotted with oil storage tanks, repair shops, quarters for officers and men: all in all an impressive piece of engineering and construction under tropical conditions. What was striking at that time was the curious discrepancy between the gigantic, well equipped base, largest west of Pearl Harbor, and the complete absence of ships which would benefit from its facilities.

* * *

Air Force uniforms were already common in the streets of the cosmopolitan city where one could see a medley of the peoples of eastern and southern Asia: indefatigably industrious Chinese, who carried on much of the trade and were the largest single element in the population of about 700,000, dark-skinned Hindus from Southern India, lithe Malays, who, however, usually prefer village to city life and would rather hunt and fish and farm than work in mine or factory.

Singapore was one of the biggest stations in the Orient for civil as well as for military aviation. It was a transit point for the British, French and Dutch air lines that maintained services from Europe to the Far East and one could board an airplane at Singapore for such varied destinations as London, Paris, and Amsterdam, in the West, and Hong Kong, Saigon, Batavia, and Melbourne, in the East. One hopes he may do so again.

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